The Post.

Two Dollars a Year.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[From "Hans Breitmann in Europe."]

THE PICKNICK AT SPRAKER'S WOOD.

At de picknick oud in Spraker's Wood,
De bier was soft—de gals were good;
Oondil von feller, vild und rasch,
Called out for a Yankee brandy-smash!

A crow vot vas valking on de vall,
Fell dead ven he hear dis Dootchman call;
For he knew dat droples coom, py shinks!
Ven de Dootch go in for Yankee drinks.

De Dootch got ravin droonk ash sin,
Dey smash de winders out und in;
Dey bust und bang de bar-room ein,
Und call for a bucket of branntewein.

Avay, avay, demselfs dey floong,
Und a wild infernal lied dey sung;
'Twas, "Tam de wein, und cuss de bier!
Ve tont care nix for he demprance here!

"O keep a pringin julips in,
Und baldface corn dat burn like sin;
Mit apple tods und oldt shtone fence,
Ve'll all get corned ere ve go hence!"

Dey dash deir glasses on de ground,
Und tanz dill 'twas all to brick-duss ground,
Ven dey hear von man had a ten-dollar note,
De crowd go dead for dat rich man's troat.

A demperance chap vot coomed dere in,
Vent squanderin out mit his shell bust in;
"It's walk your chalks, you loost your chance,
Dis vot ve call der Dootchman's dance.

Boot ven de law, mit his myrmidon,
Vas here of dese Dootchmen's carryins-on,
Dey sent bolicemen shtern und good,
To pull dose Dootch in Spraker's Wood.

De Dootch vas all gone roarin mad,
Und trinked mit Spraker all dey had;
Dey shpend 'nuf money to last deir life,
And each vas tantzin mit anoder man's wife.

Dey all cot poonish differs vays,
Some vent to jug for dirty tays;
Und de von dat kilt de temperance man,
Vaf kit from de Alderman repriman.

Und dus it ran: "A warnin dake,
For you mighdt hafe mate soom pik mishdake;
Now how vould you hafe feeled, py shing!
If dat man hat peen in de whiskey ring?

"Since you votes mine dicket, of course you know,
I'm pound to let you shlide und go,
Boot nefer on whiskey trink your fill,
For you Dootchmen don't know who to kill."

Now Deutschers all—on dis warning dink,
Und don't get troonk on Yankee trink,
For neider you, or anoder man,
Can pe hocks like de New York rowdies can.

So trink goot bier, mit musik piest,
For if you tried your level best,
You can't be plackguarts—taint in de plood;
Dus endet de shdory of Spraker's Wood.

A SUMMER DAY.

Sunshine over the meadow lands,
Kissing the crimson clover,
And sunshine haunting the lily cups,
That the yellow bees hung over,
And sunshine over the hazy hills
And over the dimpling river—
And I wished that the sun and summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our love-making.
[illegible] was silent and she was shy,
And we walked down through the clover;
And we thought it the sweetest summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass,
As they twittered to each other
About the nests they had hidden away—
And the coo of each glad bird mother.
And we thought, as we walked that summer day
Through the clover blooms together,
That at last the world was in perfect tune,
In the glad, bright summer weather.

I cannot tell what I said to her,
As we walked knee-deep in clover;
But I know that the robins merrily sang
Their sweetest of sweet songs over.
And down in my heart love's own bird sang
A song that was gladder, sweeter,
And its echo joined with the world's sweet hymn,
And made the day completer.

And when we came up the meadow path,
Our hearts sang over and over;
"O, sweet, glad day for blossom and bird,
And for every blythe young lover!"
And yet I know not the words she said,
Or whether she spoke at all;
But of all sweet days, that summer day
I count as the best of all.

AT THE WINDOW.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

Only to listen—listen and wait
For his slow firm step down the gravel walk;
To hear the click of his hand at the gate,
And feel every heart-beat through careless talk.
Ah! love is sweet when love is young,
And life and love are both so long.

Only to watch him about the room,
Lighting it up with his quiet smile,
That seems to lift the world out of gloom,
And bring Heaven nearer me—for awhile,
A little while—since love is young,
And life is beautiful as long.

Only to love him—nothing more;
Never a thought of his loving me;
Proud of him, glad in him, though he bore
My heart to shipwreck on his smooth sea,
Love's faith sees only grief, not wrong,
And life is daring when 'tis young.

Ah me! what matter? The world goes round,
And bliss and bale are both outside things;
I never can lose what in him I found,
Though love be sorrow with half-grown wing;
And if love flies when we are young,
Why, life is still not long—not long.

And Heaven is kind to the faithful heart;
And if we are patient, and brave and calm,
Our fruits will last, though our powers depart!
Some day when I sleep with folded palm,
No longer fair no longer young,
Life may not seem so bitter long.

The tear dried up in her shining eyes,
Her parted lips took a saintly peace;
His shadow across the doorway lies,
With her doubts gather, darken cease?
When hearts are pure, and bold and strong,
True love as life itself is long.

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THE overheated reader may be refreshed by the information that there is still snow on the ground in portions of New Hampshire.

THE TRUE AND FALSE HEART.

"What's that you say Hayden? The Bolton Bank broke? It can't be possible!"

And Frederick Wells, who had been reclining in one chair, with his feet resting on the back of another, the very picture of indolent enjoyment, sprang to his feet, tipping over his chair, and sending the cigar he was smoking to the further end of the room.

"Yes it is; it is here in the paper, as you can see for yourself. But what is it to you? Did you have anything invested there?"

"No; but Miss Neal had—which amounts to about the same thing."

An air of intense chagrin overspread his handsome, though rather effeminate features, as he read the paragraph to which his companion pointed.

"Confound it," he muttered, "it's always my luck to have my dish tipped over just when it's full! Though I must say, if it's got to come, that I'm glad it happened the month before, rather than the month after our marriage."

Charles Hayden, a young man whose features, though less regularly formed, were expressive of far more manliness and goodness of heart, gazed at the speaker with an air of undisguised astonishment.

"Why so, Wells? you surely did not seek the hand of Miss Neal simply for her money?"

"Well, no; I can't say that. She is a most lovely and charming woman; and it really cuts me to the heart to give her up. But then I'am too poor to afford such a luxury. And Miss Neal can no more afford to marry a poor man than I a poor girl. So we're about even."

"And have you no thought for the pain that your desertion will inflict upon the heart you have won," said Hayden, in a tone of suppressed indignation.

"Softly, my dear fellow," said Wells, who had resumed his former comfortable position, and was solacing himself with a fresh cigar. "I hardly think that it will be any such desperate affair to Miss Neal as you suppose. Indeed, I've thought several times of late, that had it not been for her foolishly high idea of the binding nature of such a promise, she would have broken the engagement herself."

"And knowing this, you would have held her to its fulfillment."

"Not being sufficiently disinterested to refuse the gift of fifty thousand dollars, I rather think I should."

"You are not worthy of a true-hearted woman, like Ellen Neal!" was the indignant response.

"Then so much the better for her, that I should leave her to be appropriated by some one that is—you, for instance. It strikes me that you used to be somewhat interested in that quarter; now is the time, old fellow, for you to go in and win."

Charles Hayden scarcely felt or heard the covert sneer in these words, so much was he engrossed by the new-born hope that had sprung up in his heart, and which made its pulses beat so quickly and strongly.

"So you are to be married next month my dear?" said Mr. Thornly to his ward, Ellen Neal.

"Yes, I believe so," was the rather indifferent reply.

Mr. Thornly studied his ward's face for a moment with his keen eyes.

"I don't believe you care two straws for Frederick Wells."

"Oh! not so bad as that guardie," said Ellen, with a faint smile; "though I have sometimes feared that I don't give him the affection that he deserves. He seems to be very strongly attached to me."

"Humph! my opinion of Frederick Wells is, that he is too much in love with his own handsome face to be very much attached to any woman."

"You are too severe. Any way, I have promised, and cannot break my word."

"Oh, no, certainly not; far better break your heart."

"I don't believe I've got any," was the laughing rejoinder. "If I have I've never been able to discover it. Never fear for me, guardie; I dare say I shall be as happy with Frederick as with any one."

Yet in spite of these lightly spoken words, there rose up before her mental vision one with whom she knew she could be far happier. But, even if she had been free to choose, how did she know that *he* would choose *her!* True, she had sometimes fancied—but what right had she to indulge in such fancies?

When Mr. Thornly reached his office he found Frederick Wells waiting to see him; who accosted him with an air of constraint, not to saymbarrassment, not ae all remarkable, when we consider the awkward errand on which he came.

"I heard of Miss Neal's misfortune last evening, sir; and I assure you with deep regret."

"Miss Neal's misfortune? what the deuce d'ye mean?" said the old gentleman gruffly, with whom the young man was, by no means, a favorite.

"Why, the failure of Bolton Bank, to be sure," Mr. Wells responded quickly, the suspicion entering his mind that the shrewd old lawyer was trying to dodge the question.

Oh, ah, yes I think I do understand you. Well, what of it?"

"Only this, sir, that deeply as I regret the necessity, the high regard I cherish for your ward, and the knowledge that I shall be unable, at least for some years, to offer her such a home as she is accustomed to and merits, demand the sundering of our engagement."

"That is to say, in plain English, my ward, having lost her fortune, Mr. Wells no longer desires to marry her."

In spite of all his efforts, Mr. Wells felt his cheeks tingle beneath the quiet scorn in the eyes that rested upon his countenance.

"You put it rather harshly," he said, forcing a smile; "but we won't quarrel about terms."

"Very good. All I have to say is, that what you are pleased to term Miss Neal's misfortune, promises to be the best thing that could happen to her. Good morning."

When Mr. Thornly saw his ward again, in the evening, his countenance wore a curious expression.

"I have important news for you Ellen; one portion of it, rather bad, but the other so good as to more than make up for it. Indeed, as I told a certain young man this morning, I consider it the best thing that could possibly happen to you. First, for the bad; the bank, in which your money was invested, has gone up, and wont probably pay two cents on a dollar. Now for the good: in consequence of this, Mr. Frederick Wells called to express his regrets, that he must relinquish the honor and happiness of making you his wife."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Ellen. "How I have been deceived in him. I thought he loved me for myself alone. Oh, Mr. Thornly, how thankful I ought to be that I have discovered how false his heart is, before it was too late."

"Mr. Hayden is in the parlor, and wants to see Miss Ellen," said a servant opening the door.

Ellen entered the parlor in a rather perturbed state of mind; much as she rejoiced at her escape, she could not but feel deeply grieved at this discovery of the unworthiness of him, whom she had hitherto esteemed so highly as to often reproach herself that she could not love him as he deserved.

Mr. Hayden's mind was, also, much disturbed, though from a very different cause.

It was in vain that that young gentleman tried to recall the neat little speech, that he had conned over on his way to the house; as is usual in such cases, it completely vanished from his mind as soon as he found himself in the presence of the lady, for whose benefit it was intended.

At last, making a desperate effort, he broke the rather embarrassing silence by saying:

"My dear Miss Neal, I have heard of loss of fortune, and cannot express what a great burthen it lifted from my heart. I was so truly rejoiced, as to quite forget——"

Here, startled by the indignant astonishment depicted upon Ellen's countenance, the poor fellow stammered, and then stopped.

"Sir—Mr. Hayden," faltered Ellen, deeply wounded at language so different from what she had anticipated. "I am at a loss to understand why you should rejoice over my misfortune."

"Dear one, I know it is very selfish in me, and yet I was never half so happy in my life as when I learned that I might, without being accused of unworthy motives, tell you what a privilege I should deem it to cherish and care for you, as man cherishes and cares for the dearest object of his love."

The sudden revolution of feeling, caused by these words, sent warm, happy tears to Ellen's eyes.

"I thank heaven for the reverse of fortune that has given me the rich treasure of your love," she murmured, as she laid her hand softly in his.

Half an hour later, the lovers were receiving the congratulations, the warm approval of Ellen's guardian.

The old gentleman listened silently, and with evident enjoyment to the plans they laid for the future.

"I am sorry to spoil your pretty romance of 'Love in a Cottage,' and all that sort of thing," he said at last, "but the fact is, Ellen—though, as I told you, your fortune *was* invested in the Bolton bank—I happened to withdraw the money the week before it failed. But don't be downhearted about it, my young friends; you'll find plenty of people who will gladly relieve you of its burthen. If you can't dispose of it in any other way, you might denate it to found a "mission school" for the 'Feegee Mermaids,' or some other equally as practicable missionary enterprise."

We can't say as to whether our young couple followed this suggestion, but this we know, that throughout her long and happy married life, Ellen often had occasion to bless the fortunate blunder that enabled her to discern between "THE TRUE HEART, AND THE FALSE."

Fashion Notes.

The newest wedding card is pure white, with a wide gilt edge, and on letter-paper the name of the country seat at which the writer resides is printed at the upper right-hand corner of the sheet. The latest style in coiffure is exceedingly comfortable, as well as classic and graceful; the back hair being simply gathered in a net, and allowed to fall moderately low upon the back of the neck, while the front is taken back from the brow, and either plainly banded around the net, else arranged in four or five curls looped upon it. When combs are worn, the hair is braided or twisted in two divisions, hanging rather low, and fastened by the comb with a decided and ornamented back. This style allows the shape of the head to impress its outline, and thus heightens the charm of a beautiful face. Arranging the hair occupies considerable thought and time, for head dresses are disappearing. Even dowagers discard the legitimate cap of the widow, preferring *creped* locks and elaborate chignons. Open sleeves have revived the fashion of uncovering the arms, therefore many now prefer short sleeves. Some of these wear a bracelet at the wrist, with a chain attaching it to another fastened just above the elbow. Gold ornaments are much in vogue, and a few, very extravagant with papa's money, scorn anything but real gold and silver buckles on the Newport and Saratoga ties. Linen dresses in various shades, and trimmed with fringe to match, are worn in the shape of polonnaises over silk dresses for traveling and riding over dusty roads. The Nillson scarf is among the prettiest and newest ties, consisting of a square of silk edged with fringe, and fastened in a loose knot at the throat.

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A PEINTER in Duane street, New York, displays upon his sign the following recommendation of himself and business: "The poorest printer in the world. No attention whatever paid to orders; prices higher than any other house in the city; seventeen small business cards for one thousand dollars in gold; other work in proportion. How this world is given to lying."

A SAD case of drowning occurred at Perth, Amboy, New Jersey, on the evening of the 10th inst.: A little girl named Beatrice McKay, whose father is James Steele NcKay, somewhat celebrated for his lectures on "Dramatic Expression," was playing with her brother in Eaglewood Park. She was in charge of her uncle and her governess, Miss Torrey, who permitted her to stray away unperceived. Upon searching for her shortly after, she was found in a little creek near by which runs into the Raritan River. All efforts to resuscitate her were in vain.

Courtship and Marriage in Holland.

Is it possible that even the young of these sober-minded people fall in love? Young people do fall in love in the customary manner, and the swain makes his offer without any intermediary assistance. A marriage of convenience is an unheard of thing. Consent of parents, however, is necessary, for without it the marriage of persons, even up to the age of thirty, may be declared absolutely null and void; but any one who is more than twenty-one has a legal means of bringing a recalcitrant parent to reason. When all that delightful private arrangement has been made and consent of parents obtained, the engagement soon gets abroad, and the young couple have to go in company to make calls upon his friends and her friends. The proverbial slip 'twixt cup and lip is not unknown in Holland as elsewhere; nevertheless this system of making formal engaged calls certainly does tend to prevent a rupture upon slight grounds; for it is a matter of no small embarassment to call upon the same people a second time and ceremoniously introduce sweetheart number two! It is held to be a part of a lover's duty to accompany his mistress to parties and balls, and also his right and pleasure to take her to theatres and concerts unaccompanied by a chaperone; but he is seldom asked to pay a visit in the same house with her for more than the day. Lovers always choose the house and buy the furniture together during the courtship. When the time comes the two go together alone to the Town Hall for the "aanteekening" or betrothal. This is merely a public notice of the intention to marry, and is given in writing. The notice is then put into a kind of box, protected by a brass wire, and placed for time in a conspicuous part of the hall. Banns are also published in church. A runaway match is held to be thoroughly disgraceful, is accomplished with difficulty and seldom attempted. Friends now, in place of wedding cards, receive by post a lithographed document announcing the aanteekening. On the first Sunday afternoon, subsequent to this, the bruid and bruidgom, who are thus called in the interval between the aanteekening and the wedding day, hold a grand reception in the drawing-room of the father of the bruid. A sofa, sometimes gayly decorated with flowers and evergreens, being occupied by the two, the bruid's relations range themselves at his right hand, the bruidgom's at hers. The bruid wears her wedding dress, veil and orange wreath on this occasion, and the company generally are in gala costume. Visitors then, when announced, march up between the two opposite lines of relations and make pretty speeches to the happy pair; and after having intrusted themselves for a short time to the care of the bruidsmeisjes, who dressed for the occasion, show the presents placed upon a table at the other end of the room, and offer hippocras and sweets called "bruidssuikers" and cake, make a rapid departure, and are succeeded by others. The wedding commonly takes place on the Thursday week after reception Sunday, and during the interval balls and parties are given in honor of the young couple. On the appointed day the wedding party, bruid and bruidgom, going alone in the first carriage, make first for the Town Hall. The Burgomaster marries them, makes a little speech, and receives their signatures; to all this there must be four witnesses. Then to church in the same order. The party having assembled in a sort of vestry, the bruidgom gives his right arm to the bruid and leads the way to the chancel (reserved nowadays for marriages only) or to the body of the church in front of the pulpit. Here the pair seat themselves upon a central sofa and relations range themselves as at the aanteekening reception. The ceremony is simple, the couple being already married. After a hymn has been sung they merely have to acknowledge the fact of marriage in answer to the clergyman, and, having advanced to low kneeling chairs ready placed a few steps in front, receive a blessing from him and a short exhortation. No ring is used, but one is sometimes worn subsequently. The new husband then gives his left arm to his wife and leads the way home again. The wedding breakfast is a small affair attended by the very near relations only.—London Society.

Wonders of California.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Near the confines of Fresno, Tulare, and Inyo counties, in the vicinity of the head waters of the Keweah, there exists a remarkable piece of country. The Indians say it is the abiding place of the Evil Spirit. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in untold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most uninviting region. But aside from this, a most curious phenomenon exists. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if being urged by some terrible influence. Frequently, deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in the daytime. No Indian can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with superstitious horrors. No theory is advanced by any one to account for the strange phenomenon mentioned. We also learn from William Faymonville that above the head of Crane Valley, in this county, another place similar to the one mentioned exists. Persons who have visited the last place named describe the sounds mentioned as like muffled thunder.

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A CAPITAL Letter—One containing a remittance.

SEVENTEEN Saratoga trunks, two large boxes, three hampers, three small carpet-bags, two bird cages, a brace of dogs, a French maid, two easy chairs and a mirror, comprised the baggage of a fashionable Philadelphia family who recently arrived at Cape May.

THE perfection of human nature has been attained in a new religious sect in Scotland which calls itself "The Northern Evangelical Society." Their creed is that they are entirely sinless, as pure as their Creator, and that all other sects are devoid of the true spirit of religion.

RURAL ECONOMY.

The Turnip Crop—Lime and Salt—Sheep Raising—Miscellaneous Matters.

TURNIP CROP.

There is no crop that the farmer can put in the ground, which pays him better than the turnip. We are aware that with some persons it is looked upon as of little account; but it has never received the consideration to which it is really entitled; and those who *turn-up* their noses at it are not genuine farmers.

Is is a crop moreover that is put in at a time when the hurrying work of the season is over; and it occupies ground that has been used for something else. The cultivation also, say of from one to two acres of turnips, involves comparatively little labor. The crop, too, is harvested in November, when there is almost no other labor on the farm to interfere with it.

As to the variety of seed to sow, we believe there is no turnip equal to the *purple-top.* A top-dressing of *bone-manure* is almost indispensible to an abundant crop.

For an early crop take the Early Flat Dutch and sow broadcast early in July. The Purple Top for the regular farm crop. This should be sowed in drills thirty inches apart, and when the turnips are the size of a hickory nut, thin out to eight or ten inches apart in the row. They seldom fail in affording a satisfactory crop. The crop can be put in the latter part of July or first half of August.

When the land is a little short, sow *among the corn* at the last working. They will not interfere in the least with that crop, generally, and very little when it is harvested.

Be sure always to procure seed from established seed houses of reputation, and use that grown here instead of in Europe, if you wish the best and safest article.—Germantown Telegraph.

LIME AND SALT.

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes, to mix 1 bushel of salt and 2 bushels dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming an intimate chemical unison of the two materials. For this purpose the mixture should be at least 6 weeks before use, or still better, 2 or 3 months, the heap mentioned being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, forms an excellent top dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; 56 bushels applied to turnip field have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is also very destructive to insects and grubs in soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drought. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if 3 or 4 bushels of it are mixed with a cord of swamp muck, the latter will soon be reduced to powder.

Salt and plaster mixed are also said to be a very good top dressing on some, while on others they do no good. Plaster does well on some soils and is worthless on others. The same is also true of both lime and salt, as it is of most other commercial fertilizers. Let these facts be carefully heeded by farmers and gardeners.

SHEEP RAISING.

The Milford Mutual Friend publishes the following item of interest to agriculturists: "Mr. Samuel S. Harrington went down in Sussex last year and bought eleven head of sheep, for which he paid $20 90. He sold wool—this year's clip—at the factory—"Haven Wool Mill"—for $12 90. He has raised lambs worth $36 00. The account would stand thus:

Cost of sheep	$20 90	
New clip of wool		$12 90
Lambs raised this year		36 00
Value of sheep		20 90
Total		$69 80

an increase of value of $48 90, or between two and three hundred per cent. What stock can our farmers engage in raising that will yield a handsomer profit than this?

CARE OF THE FEET.

Concerning this subject the Scientific American very truly says:—"Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores of the system are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become completely saturated with offensive matter. Ill-health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not repellants, but absorbants, and this fetid matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water, and stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time.

CHEAP PAINT.

A cheap paint may be made for outbuildings that will last for years, by taking milk and cement—or "water lime," as some call it—mix and apply three or four coats; any dry color may be added. This will last for years, and by renewing once in two or three years, a building will look as well as if painted with oil paint. To put this on, the paint should be stirred constantly, as the finer parts will soon be used out, and at last you will have nothing but sand. Have a boy to stir it all the time; mix often.

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THE wife of the Czarowitz of Russia, formerly the Princess Dagmar, has had more reputation for personal charms than any other feminine member of the royal families of Europe, and probably deserves the place heretofore assigned to the Empress of Austria.

ROSE HERSEE has not left the United States this summer as she intended to do. M. Julien has persuaded her to remain and sing at his concerts. The fair vocalist has received unbounded applause, and the other evening in New York two men were required to carry the bouquets presented to her to her carriage.

THE following paragraph shows some of the new words that have been coined by the modern school of journalists: "He excurted a day or two on beer, and getting short he burgled a little. But he was soon copped and jailed. The news was immediately wired to his amiable wife, who railed to him at once.

VARIETIES.

AN Oregon toast over a glass of the ardent. "Here's what makes us wear old clothes."

A HOPEFUL youth of Fort Wayne after gratefully accepting a Bible from his aunty walked off and exchanged it for a copy of Bret Harte's poems.

A LADY who had a great horror at tobacco got into a railroad carriage the other day and inquired of a male neighbor, "Do you chew tobacco, sir?" "No, madame," was the reply: "but I can get you a chew, if you want one."

OF the fashionable watering places the story is still, crowds, fashion, folly, and extravagance. Never were the dresses so costly, the equipages so numerous and brilliant, and the amusements so extensive and elaborate as this year.

"YOU are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years old. "You are a little donkey; and what do they do to cure them of stupidity?" "They feed them better and kick them less," said the arch little urchin.

THE friends of temperance in Shawneestown, Ill., have found that abolishing the liquor license law has not lessened but increased drunkenness in that town, and the expediency of again granting licenses to retail liquor sellers is being considered.

LITTLE Johnny's mother reached at him with her slipper, the other evening for hooking the jelly, and after dusting the portion of his pantaloons that he sits on, she was surprised to hear him laugh over it, and demanded the cause of it. "I was thinking how I fooled you. It was Carrie who hooked the jelly."

VERY pretty and appropriate costumes for croquet, says Jennie June, are made of wood-colored cambric, trimmed with narrow stitched folds of straw or dead buff linen. A bright little Roman tie and Leghorn hat (broad brimmed) encircled with a Roman scarf or Roman striped ribbon complete the ensemble of the toilet.

"WHAT is the size of this place?" asked a New Yorker of the conductor just after the brakeman had sung out "O-pe-li-ka" at a southern station, where not a house was visible among the pines except a rambling shed called an "eating saloon." "It's about as big as New York," was the ready answer, "but it isn't built up yet."

A GENTLEMAN whose habit it was to entertain occasionally a circle of friends, observed that one of them was in the habit of eating something before grace was asked, and determined to cure him. On being seated at table he said: "For what we are about to receive and what James B—— has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful!"

THE Ku-klux trials are under way at Oxford, Miss., and a dispatch says that a number of ladies, married and single, were introduced as witnesses for the defence. The beauty and sang-froid of one of these women took the court completely by storm, and the lady left the stand amid a spontaneous burst of applause, which Judge Hill was unable to suppress. She testified in defence of her husband, and made a strong case for him.

THERE is a sharp rivalry just now in Alabama among different guano dealers. One of them, by way of showing the superiority of his guano over any other, says that a farmer recently put a sample of it idto his pocket, in which there happened to be a carpet tack, and started home on horseback, Before reaching his house his steed broke down, and the farmer was at a loss to discover the cause, until he found that the carpet tack had grown to be a long bar of railway iron.

AMONG the cottages most prominent at Long Branch are those of President U. S. Grant. His "villa" is a two-story frame building, handsomely furnished throughout, and is said to have cost $35,000. Collector Thomas Murphy, directly opposite; General Horace Porter, Grant's private secretary; James W. Gerard, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger; John Hoey, Esq., Mr. Theodore Moss, Treasurer of Wallack's; Judge Cardozo, Mr. Mitchell, Bishop Simpson.

GEORGE W. BRITT, who had resided near Spring Hill, Augusta co., Va., was found lying on the Valley turnpike, about one and a half miles above Harrisonburg, on Monday evening last, in a comatose or insensible condition, with a severe bruise on his head, evidently produced by a fall from his horse, which was round grazing quietly near by. He died the next morning. The horse is the same animal which threw Miss Alice Witts of Harrisonburg, a few months ago, producing the sudden death of that lady.

A TENNESSEEAN, who has been raising and preparing opium experimentally, is authority for the statement that the yield per acre is from thirty to fifty pounds, which varies in price from seven dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars per pound. One hand can cultivate easily and well four acres, which at a yield of thirty pounds, would be three hundred dollars. It requires half a dozen hands to gather what one will make.

THE belles of Saratoga are now content to plait their locks in two long strands for morning wear, in imitation of these Berlin damsels who chose this simple attire of Marguerite in which to welcome the new Emperor and his returning heroes. In evening toilet their long braids are coquettishly looped up, and a few fluttering ringlets are added by way of man-traps, for everybody knows there is always a sort of fascination lurking about curls, from the young beauty of sixteen, whose dear little head is covered over with them, to the spinister of an uncertain age, who wears her two ringlets falling behind her ears.

AN instrument has been invented that marks "the ebb of time," showing how many minutes there are prior to any event. If placed in the postoffice it reads, "Mails open in thirty minutes;" and one minute later it reads "in twenty-nine minutes," then in twenty-eight, and so on. At a railway station it reads, "This train leaves in ten minutes," then eight, etc., and when the index reaches 0 the train starts. Thus any passencer on entering the station knows just how much time he has for getting tickets, checks, a newspaper, and a seat without consulting a watch or a clock to ascertain the hour of the day.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Monday, July 17, 1871.

The Civil Service Commission propose adjourning until fall, drawing their salaries meanwhile.

It is sad to find that most of the killed and injured by the New York riots were non-combatants, including women and children. Had the wretches who ed in the affray been the victims, all good men would have rejoiced.

The Ohio Radicals have invited **Grant** to visit that State, and by his presence at political meetings dissipate, if possible the apathy and re-unite the disaffected in that party. Of course he will not make any speeches, but merely be used as a figure-head. He has not yet accepted the invitation, and no doubt prefers the attractions at Long Branch.

What an astounding piece of financing it is for the Secretary of the Treasury to appropriate a portion of the surplus in the Treasury to the reduction of the national debt. The taxes are not reduced and several hundred millions over and above the wants of government, are annually paid by the people. The amount stolen no man knows.

The Mercer *Press* instead of withdrawing its charges, that the editor of this paper, was moved by "personal fear and personal interest" in voting with majority in the late Democratic State Convention, intimates that the ninth resolution is an absurd vagary, passed by a stupid and ignorant majority. We can have no discussion with gentlemen who hold such views.

The *Dispatch* has made a discovery, and would profit more from it than did **Mr. C. Columbus** from the result of his voyaging. It has discovered that Gen. **Wm. McCandless** wanted the war carried on "for the restoration of the Union." That is precisely the opinion that we always had of Gen. **McCandless**, and as the *Dispatch* generally gropes about in the dark, we can appreciate its amazement upon being enlightened on this subject.

The *Commercial*, which has not the fairness to quote **The Post** in its own words, but fixes up our articles to suit itself, propounds the following:

> But we should like to know from **The Post** whether any discrimination is to be made between these organizations and processions?

Now the **Post** answers, distinctly and unequivocally that no distinction whatever should be made between American citizens. All should enjoy the same privileges so long as they conform to the laws.

Now will the *Commercial*—dare the *Commercial*, place its question, together with our answer before its readers? We shall see.

The *Dispatch* makes a gingerly reference to transactions of the Radical carpet-baggers in North Carolina and Florida who stole ten millions of dollars of the people's money upon the pretense that it was to build certain railroads, not one mile of which was ever built. The scoundrels who did this stealing are the men who go before the "Outrage Committee" and swear that the Ku Klux organization exists in the South. When the people rise up in opposition to these thieves and demand that if they do not disgorge the multiplied millions that they have already stolen, they at least shall refrain from stealing in the future, they are accused of being Ku Klux, the writ of *habeas corpus* and the State courts are suspended, and they are turned over to the tender mercies of the carpet-baggers and scalawags who have been robbing them *ad lib.* for the last six years, and now demand to be "let alone."

WORK FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The more recent mortuary reports for this city indicate that the usual Summer maladies are marshaling in full force. An inspection of the bills of mortality will reveal the fact that children under eight years swell their proportions. At this season of the year intestinal diseases among children increases the list of mortality.

The rise of temperature, the effluvia of decaying substances in many localities, bad ventilation, improper food and many similar causes, prepare small children to become the victims of "Summer Complaints" that annually sweep so many of the little sufferers into premature graves.

But, perhaps, there is no one cause which contributes so much to the development of these complaints as unripe, stale or decayed fruits, which can be obtained at comparatively cheap rates, and is largely consumed by the children of poor parents, who are unable to procure fresh and ripe fruit for their consumption. All over the city unripe and rotten fruit is for sale, and in most instances, at such rates as to induce children to invest in the slow but sure poison. If we mistake not, the Board of Health has the power to enquire into and regulate this matter. If they have, it is their duty at once to inspect the quality of the trash that is offered for sale upon all the principal street corners, and if it is unfit for human food it should be turned over to the garbage-gatherers for the sake of [illegible] humanity. Will the Board act upon this suggestion?

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

The frightful scenes enacted on the streets of New York on Wednesday last, will not only furnish an ample subject for reflection to the political economists, but fuel with which the demagogue and political and religious intolerant will inflame the passions of his partisans and urge them to dangerous excesses under the flimsy guise of upholding the freedom of thought and action. Under the specious plea of toleration, bigots hatch their fiercest intolerance, and saddle upon the better and higher classes of community the crimes and wrongs of the lower orders in the moral scale, who acknowledge no monitor save their own passions, and recognize no authority through respect, but compulsion, rather.

As we have already predicted, the Radical press have seized upon the occasion of the 12th of July riots, to further the cause that they represent by beclouding the minds of the people by false statements of facts, lying inferences and inuendoes and the malicious stirring up of the worst passions and prejudices of the human heart.

Already the Radical press assumes two leading propositions concerning the New York riots, viz: 1. It was an attack of Catholicism upon Protestantism. 2. It was the attempt of the Democratic party to destroy the liberty of speech and the freedom of the citizen. Both these assumptions are false in each and every particular.

Answering those propositions in their reverse order, the Democratic party, from the very foundation of the government until the present day—from the time that it wiped the infamous alien and sedition laws from the statute books, until by the unwavering fortitude of its faith it forced the locks of the last Radical bastile—has a record of which it may be, and is justly proud, and one that will give the lie to every accusation coming from the Radical leaders, who so industriously foment discord in the North and South alike, that out of the public confusion and the calamities of the people they may reap the harvest of their own ill-gotten power, and batten upon the murdered rights of a misled and betrayed people.

To the Democracy alone the people owe whatever of right and liberty that has been saved from the fiery ordeal of a great civil war. Had the spirit of Democracy been craven in the midst of the general onslaught upon constitutional liberty, to-day we would not have assumed any right as a constitutional guaranty, but would have begged our privileges of some bloated despot. The Democracy is emphatically the party of the liberty of speech, the liberty of conscience, and the exercise of the natural and inalienable rights of the citizens of the Republic.

When we say that the Radical leaders are the enemies of free speech and the propogators of despotism, we indulge in no metaphysical prediction of what they will do, but simply reiterate the recorded facts of history, the ink of which chronicle is not yet dry upon the pages of the historian. Ten years have not yet elapsed since the liberty of speech and the press was stricken down by the Radical party, and men's lives and property were placed in the hands of any malicious enemy who chose to go before a despotic tribunal and wreak murder through perjury. Within that ten years we have seen the Radical leaders rob the American people of their rights guaranteed by the Constitution under the tyrant's plea that it was to sustain the instrument they were emasculating.

We do not now propose to permit those same Radical leaders with impunity, after floundering in the filthy pool of the basest passions that can move the human heart, to charge their scarlet crimes of commission upon the Democratic party—the party of liberty—the party of law—the party of order—the party of religious and political toleration. That party having held its faith through the shame of outraged citizenship and the whirlwind of Radical guilt, shall not now be placed in a false position by the apologists of despotism and the fomenters of discord—especially upon so flimsy a pretext as a mob that was excited and brought about by the spirit of Know Nothingism that twenty years ago deluged with blood the streets of more than half the cities of the land, and now like a savage beast in its lair, gloats over the prospect that the fires of intolerance and sectarian hate will again break out afresh.

A mob in New York, or a mob in Pittsburgh, or a mob elsewhere meets with the unequivocal denunciation of the Democratic party, not only as a party organization. but at the hands of its individual members as citizens and members of society. Consequently, as to the riot in New York on the 12th, the Democratic party of the whole country has but one sentiment—that of the most utter and sweeping condemnation. It has no sympathy for those cold-blooded, cowardly villains hidden in the background who incited and fomented it for base and malignant party purposes, nor for the roughs, who acknowledging no moral influence, precipitated it upon the streets. It holds them all alike, as violators of the law and the enemies of society, deserving of the severest punishment and unfit to enjoy the blessings and immunities of a free government.

With these men in New York or elsewhere, the Democracy has nothing to do. It demands that they be punished, and placed beyond the pale of respectable society. Hence it is, that the Democratic party flings back the basely coined lie of the Radical press and leaders, that it is in any way responsible for their conduct. The Democratic party occupies the same ground to-day that it has always maintained: that every citizen shall be protected in his rights and liberties—the fullest toleration of religious sentiments—in fact, the full and comprehensive idea of personal liberty instilled into the Constitution by its framers, and so unmercifully trampled in the dust by the vandal leaders of the Republican party; and believing this, we will never submit to be placed in a false position by the men who played the part of bigoted tyrants as long as they could, and who would have strangled liberty had they possessed the power.

As to the religious aspect of the case, we find the Radical press hastening to create the impression that it is the inauguration of a war between the Catholic and Protestant religions. Now, so far as the facts in relation to the New York riot are concerned, there is not the slightest grounds for making such an assertion; and yet we find the *Commercial*, of this city, boldly asserting, in defiance of the truth and the facts that were before it, that such was the case. It could not but know that Bishop **McCloskey** and the Catholic clergy of the city of New York, made it a speciality to warn their parishioners against making any demonstration against the Orange celebration and procession. All good Catholics were advised to continue in the prosecution of their usual business, and leave the Orangemen unmolested in their display, however hateful it might be to Irishmen or galling to Irish sensibilities to be reminded of their great national humiliation at the hands of the followers of the Stadtholder of Holland, two centuries ago.

There is no reason to doubt but that this advice was heeded by the communicants of the various churches in which these warning appeals were made. Certain it is that every precept of the Catholic clergy, from the chief dignitary of the church in the city, to the priest in the humblest orders, was against mob violence—was against the slightest interference with the free exercise of their "rights" by the Orange lodges. And yet even these facts will not stop the mouths of Know-Nothing bigots nor prevent them from charging that this riot was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Catholic church. But this is not to be wondered at. Men who expect to better their own political fortunes by stirring up religious feuds and animosities, never halt, or hesitate, or inquire whether their charges are based upon truth or not. They coin their lies and stick to them with the grip of Death.

There is no church or religion that fosters or tolerates the mob spirit, so long as it has the slightest right to claim that it represents even a spark of Christianity. Neither can any religious sect or denomination be held legally or morally responsible for the excesses of a mob who refuse to acknowledge or come under its moral influence and training. If the Catholic Church in New York is to be held responsible for the doings of a mob, that refused to accept or accede to the peaceful and moral admonitions of the clergy, who counselled the most complete tolerance, and insisted upon the observance of law and order, then it is only necessary to damn churches and denominations to visit our prisons and penitentiaries, and classify the malefactors there confined, and hold that denomination to which they tacitly incline, responsible, as a religious body, for their crimes against law and society. If the responsibility attaches in one instance, it attaches in the other—if one cannot escape the other must likewise be held accountable. And yet what fair minded man would insist that any religious denomination should be held responsible for the misdeeds of men who refuse to follow its teachings?

But in a broader sense, the feuds existing between the Orangemen and the rest of the Irish nationality are not purely religious ones. While it is true that all Orangemen are Protestants, it is by no means true that all Protestant Irishmen are Orangemen. On the contrary, there are Protestant Irishmen who hate the Orangemen as cordially and implacably as any Irish Catholic. Back of all religious questions and feuds connected with the deposition of **James II.**, by the Prince of Orange lies a question of nationality rather than religion, a question of patriotism instead of sectarianism.

This fact will at once strike the impartial reader of history, and that the bitterness of political feuds rankles even deeper than any religious animosities that were engendered by the "Battle of the Boyne," or any of the causes that led to the forcible deposition of the House of **Stuart** from the British throne. In proof of this we need only quote from the editor of the New York *Times*, himself an Englishman, and thoroughly versed in all that pertains to Orangeism, as understood in England and Ireland. Speaking of the Orange Lodge, he says that "since its foundation, seventy-six years ago, the Orange Institution has been chargeable with aggravating many of the woes of unhappy Ireland. At the present moment, it is under the legislative ban of the Government to which it professes to be loyal. Altogether it would be difficult to assign any good reason for the perpetuation of such an organization under the shield of Protestantism, and still more difficult to show what claim it has upon the sympathies of the free Churches of America." Again, as to the political significance of the order in this country, the same writer says:

> The "Orange Institution of the United States" definines itself as "loyal." *Is it not the fact that its constitution defines this loyalty as being confined to the Royal Family of Great Britain, and that the members of the Association are therefore bound by a tie which precludes their transformation into American citizens?*

While perhaps it is not advisable to discuss this phase of the question *in extenso*, here it is perhaps well enough to remind the clamorous demogogues who have seized upon this occasion to stir up religious animosities, that this politico-religious organization, which is under the ban of the very government to which it swears to be leal and loyal, is composed of aliens who even refused and plead their foreign nationality to secure exemption from doing military duty during the war. Upon this very slender foundation do the Radical bigots strive to inaugurate religious intolerance by lugging in a body of men who no more represent the Protestant religion, than they support in word and deed the free principles of the American Republic. Under no state of the case can this disgraceful riot be turned to account in the way of stirring up religious animosities, except by men whose blind bigotry will lead them to resort to any form of falsehood to accomplish their ends.

Unfortunately for the victims of this riot—the most of whom were innocent lookers-on, and the community at large—the advice of the best friends of both Orange and Anti-Orange factions was not heeded. In view of the terrible possibilities of the occasion, Grand Master **Bond**, of the Orange Grand Lodge, was of opinion that the display had better be postponed. With this view he went to the editor of the New York *Times*, to whom he could freely unbosom himself, and asked for advice. This is what the editor advised:

> The Grand Master of the "Loyal Orange Institution of the United States" asked our advice some days ago as to the propriety of observing, in the usual way, the coming anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. We gave it as our opinion that, for several reasons, the proposed public celebration had better not be made, and we have reasons to believe that the "better portion of the community," who were specially appealed to, are pretty generally of the same way of thinking. The Orangmen themselves have apparently come to a different conclusion, and it seems probable that we shall have to chronicle something more than the usual amount of riot as the result of the observances of Wednesday next. As our opinions concerning the encroachments of Roman Catholicism are pretty well known, we shall be little liable to be misunderstood when we point out to Protestant members of Orange societies, the false position which they occupy with reference both to our Republican Government and our national spirit of toleration.

But neither the advice of Grand Master **Bond** nor the *Times* editor was heeded. Their cooler judgement was over-slaughed by men who wanted to parade, not for the exemplification of any principle, but to afford an opportunity to make political capital in the event of a collision which would likely occur. It was not a question at any time of depriving any man of his rights. There is no question as to the existence of deep rooted animosity between these two antagonistic parties. When they are brought in contact there is always danger of collision, and in this instance, as in all similar ones, we find that had the councils of the better men—the representative men of both parties—been heeded, no bloodshed would have ensued. But there was a secret element in the background which hoped to profit by bloodshed, and we already find it showing the cloven foot in the attempt to stir up religious animosities and fire the worst pasions of the multitude, instead of fairly discussing the causes that led to the effects, and deprecating the arrant and dangerous demogoguism that would seek political advancement by such despicable means.

—The extreme length of this article prevents a further discussion of a theme which is neither exhausted, nor which partisan bigots are likely to let rest for some time.

HINTS TO LETTER WRITERS.

A great many of the inconveniences to which people are subjected in sending and receiving letters might be wholly avoided by observing a few common sense rules. According to the official report of the Postoffice Department for the month of June, it appears that during that month three hundred and thirty-eight thousand letters were consigned to the dead letter office, eleven thousand of which contained money, drafts, checks and other valuable papers and documents.

The question naturally arises, "Is there not some remedy for this evil? Cannot letters be carried to their destination more certainly?" We think that there is a remedy which if generally adopted would measurably remove the evil. While the agents and employes of the Postoffice are in many instances to blame, the senders of the letters are more generally at fault. It is not generally known, in all probability, that the placing of the name and address of the sender of a letter upon the outside of the envelope is specially authorized by act of Congress. It is quite generally known that it is authorized by custom, and the most of our business men and a large number of private individuals adopt this wise precaution, to save the necessity of their letters being sent to the dead letter office in the event that they fail, from any cause, of reaching the parties to whom they are addressed.

This, however, is not the precise point which we desire to illustrate, by referring to the report of the Department. It is this—as a rule our business men, as well as the public generally, evince the greatest, and often the most culpable carelessness, in addressing their letters—trusting rather to the intelligence of the Postoffice clerks rather than the address itself, for the safe, prompt and proper delivery of the letter. In this city, as in larger cities, hundreds of letters are received daily, directed in the most indefinite manner—as "J. Smith," for instance. Now it so happens that the Directory of Pittsburgh shows that there are a large number of J. Smiths in Pittsburgh, and it is by no means and easy task for the assorter to determine whether a letter directed simply to "J. Smith, Pittsburgh," should properly be delivered to John, James, Johnathan, Joseph, Jacob, Joshua, Joachim or any other J. Smith. The result is, that in about nine cases out of ten the letter is delivered to the wrong individual, and if it ever reaches the one for whom it is intended, it is after a great deal of delay.

All this could be obviated by a little more care and definiteness in the address. It is very convenient to growl at postmasters and their clerks, and they very often get what they deserve, but about as frequently they are blamed when no real blame attaches to them. Then there is another great fault indulged in by letter writers. The addresses are either so hastily or carelessly written as to be nearly illegible. This illegibility inevitably leads the assorter to make a wrong distribution of the letters and they are placed in the wrong box, or sent to the wrong city delivery.

As for instance, a letter may be so carelessly addressed to "Ball & Buckle," that even upon close inspection it appears to belong to "Boles & Bechtel," a firm doing busines in an opposite part of the city, and *vice versa*. In many cases men's business is deranged and their business reputation temporarially beclouded by wrong deliveries of large drafts and financial paper and remittances at the proper time, from this cause.

Every day there are numbers of letters dropped in the reception boxes of Postoffices that are either unstamped, improperly stamped or have revenue stamps affixed to them. The rules of the Department are imperative and proper in regard to all such letters. They had as well not be in the Postoffice at all, as to be there and not properly stamped. A very little bit of care in stamping would have secured their prompt transmission to their proper destination, whereas, thus carelessly deposited they must eventually gravitate to the dead letter office, to be returned to the writer, if considered valuable, after the lapse of many weeks, when the mystery of their non-delivery is cleared up.

There is a great reform necessary on the part of letter writers as well as upon the part of careless postmasters and clerks. Men should be sure that they do not lose time by making haste, and the length of time required to write a legible and full address is not so long that a mere dash of a pen, or worse still, the scrawl of a pencil, should be substituted therefor.

By affixing the name of the writer and his address to a letter that has transmitted the Postoffice Department is enabled, in the event that the address cannot be deciphered, nor the letter delivered, to return it at once to the writer, without it being necessary for it to go through the circumlocution of the dead letter office. This alone is a sufficient inducement for any person, transmitting a valuable letter, to affix his own address to the envelope. Vexations, delays, disappointments and miscarriages, if not wholly removed, can at least be alleviated in this way, and there would be far less loss and business derangments both to the senders and the recipients of carelessly or misdirected letters.

It is very true that our postal system is very far from being perfect in detail, and to many offices are filled by men totally incompetent or too careless to fulfil their duties, but this is only an additional reason why the letter writing public should be more careful in addressing their letters, and thus reduce the possibilities of miscarriages. The experiment of directing letters with fullness and perfect legibility is certainly worth the trial, and the business man or private individual who will not essay it, has far less cause to grumble about the tardy or non-delivery of his correspondence than his more careful and painstaking neighbor.

While, perhaps, it is not so essentially necessary that we should address our letters with that particular exactness that characterize the postal addresses in Europe, because we have fewer local geographical divisions, and in most respects a simpler postal system, yet conspicuous exactness will damage no one's interests but rather promote them. There is in fact no excuse for the characteristic carelessness of American correspondents in addressing their letters, and the sooner they improve upon their style, instead of laying all the blame upon postoffice officials, the sooner they will find a remedy for the evils of which they complain.

A **Philadelphia** judge has decided that a procession has no right to interrupt the ordinary travel on the streets. The case arose on an order given by the Mayor of that city, that no street cars should be allowed to cross a certain street while a procession was passing. which order was disobeyed by one of the lines, and the questions finally reached a judicial determination, with the result as above stated.

The following, which is the first Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, our neighbor, **The Post**, would do well to peruse, for its own instruction, and print for the benefit of its Irish Catholic readers:

> "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress or grievances."—*Commercial.*

Since when did the *Commercial* learn that the Constitution contained the above provision? The readers of **The Post** are fully aware of the existence of this wise and benificent constitutional provision. For years **The Post** and the Democratic press generally, kept that section of the organic law as a standing indictment against the *Commercial* and its party, who trampled it in the earth with the armed heel of military despotism; and when men were shot upon the findings of drum head court martials for daring to exercise the rights guaranteed by it.

It is not only in bad taste, but is a sad religious mockery, for a Radical organ now to call the attention of the Democratic press to this provision of the Constitution, after having denounced it by word and deed for nearly ten years. It certainly has not escaped the recollection of the *Commercial* that thousands of men were seized without warrant of law, and confined in loathsome dungeons because they dared to exercise the freedom of speech and defend the liberty of the press. These men, after months, and some cases years, of rigorous confinment, were released without any charge being preferred against them, or any apology or reparation proffered by the tyrants who trampled this sacred guaranty of liberty under foot.

We have no patience with the *Commercial's* canting hypocrisy, when we remember that it was foremost in the crusade against the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and endorsed the hanging and shooting and mobbing of Democrats because they dared appeal to this constitutional guaranty, that the *Commercial* would now try to fling in the face of the true defenders of free government.

Whenever our cotemporary recants his creed of despotism, asks pardon for the part he took in overthrowing constitutional free government, and exhibits fruits meet for repentance, it will be time enough for him to quote the provisions of constitutional freedom. Until then we shall hold him responsible for his political sins, and turn over to his perusal the provisions of the Constitution so foully and causelessly violated by his party.

Catherine E. Beecher has written a letter to the New Haven *Courant*, in opposition to woman suffrage, in which she says:

> "All will concede that laws should be framed so that woman's usefulness and happiness shall be treated as equal in value to man's. But this does not settle the question as to whether the laws be made by fathers, husbands, and brothers, or by woman. The majority of woman believe that it is for their good that the responsibility of civil government be borne by men and not by woman, and it will be an act of injustice and oppression to oblige conscientious woman to take these responsibilities as they must do if universal woman suffrage is established by law.

The average daily orders for beer stamps are now nearly four times as great as they were for the corresponding days of last year. Should the same ratio be maintained throughout the current fiscal year, the government receipts from this single source will be some twenty-four millions, against six millions last year. In point of revenue, this would be satisfactory, but it could hardly prove gratifying to temperance agitators.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe*, the editor of which is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, wants Ex-Governor **Curtin** to return from Russia and rescue the party from the **Cameron** Ring. The *Globe* says: "He want **Andy Curtin** to come home. We is the only man to rally the people and save the State from going over to the Democracy. The hearts of the people are not with **Cameron** or any of his dogs."

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has enraged one wing of the Republican party in his State, by removing the state printers and appointing others in their stead. The question is to be carried into the courts, but no doubt, whatever the result may be there, the bitter feuds already existing in the party in Mississippi will be increased. So says the *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has announced his intention to withdraw entirely from political life at the close of his present term in Congress.

The Campaign in Ohio

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes:

> Letters received from Ohio, from active members of the Democratic party, state that the present campaign, on the part of the Democrats, is to be one of the most enthusiastic, energetic and laborious that has ever been known in that State. The organization for stumping the State is thorough, over two hundred meetings having been already appointed, to be addressed by such distinguished speakers as Thurman, Ewing, Morgan, Pendleton, and McCook, the nominee for Governor. County and township organizations nearly all over the State are complete, and the Democracy are determined to overcome the estimated increase of the Republicans on account of the vote of colored persons.
>
> This vote is set down at about fifteen thousand. The Democrats also expect to derive benefit from the disaffection in the Republican ranks, which includes the German vote, and is headed by such men as Hassaurek, who declares that while he will probably have to vote for Noyes, the Republican nominee, in preference to McCook, the democratic nominee, he will do so reluctantly.
>
> Well-informed Democrats, who have been here during the past few days, from Ohio, corroborate the foregoing intelligence, and say Ohio will go Democratic this fall by ten thousand majority.

For the N. Y. Citizen.

THE HARVESTERS.

BY MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

The blackbirds ushered in the morn
  Of harvest days; they sang till noon,
And all the ripening, rustling corn
  Shook, with the rippling songs in tune;

While Felix, from whose strong brown hands
  The simplest work passed nobly done,
Bound up the sheaves with twisted bands
  That shown like silver in the sun.

And when, pink blushing like a rose,
  Came gentle maiden Marguerite,
She crushed the rudy poppy blows
  Beneath her little, happy feet.

She pushed the bending leaves aside
  With dimpled hands, in modest grace;
And lo! a girl's face glorified,
  Came close and took the sunshine's place.

A smile, a nod, a few light words,
  And she had vanished down the lane;
But in her track the singing birds
  Caught up their tender tunes again.

* * * * * * *

This year, too, Felix binds the grain;
  But on the great, ripe, yellow ears
Of corn, the dew and Summer rain
  Shine with his softly falling tears.

For maiden Marguerite is gone!
  But, lifted to a nobler sphere,
Her memory stays, clear, like the dawn—
  The flower of her sweet Summers here.

In life in death the reapers come;
  The harvests redden, ripe and sweet;
But last year's sweetest songs are dumb
  This year with grief for Marguerite.

◆

ABOUT BEN BUTLER.

About Ben Butler (may his tribe decrease)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw—illuminated by the silver moon
And glistening like (curse similes!) a spoon!—
A goblin writing in a book of gold.
A fellow-feeling made Ben Butler bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head
And, with a squint pepuliarly uncivil,
Answered, "The name of those who serve the d—l."
"And is mine one?" said Butler; "Well I *guess* so."
Replied the demon. Butler muttered "*jes so;*"
Then louder—"If there's any doubt, shrewd elf,
Write me as one who only serves himself."
The goblin wrote and vanished. The next night
It came, blue-gleaming with a sulphurous light,
And showed their names who served Old Nick the best.
And lo! Ben Butler's name led all the rest!

Washington Capital.

◆

ign Painting.

Want of skill in his vocation now and then leads the sign-writer to do some funny things. Unable, perhaps, through want of sufficient practice, to judge of the number of letters which he can get into a given space, he will resort to all sorts of curious shifts to atone for this deficiency. It is a common joke related of a country writer—we do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the story—that he had to write on a wooden rail, in a village church-yard, the oft-repeated line. "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband," but finding that the length of the rail would not admit of the whole inscription being carried out in the proportion in which he had commenced the lettering, he exercised his inventive faculties; and, remembering that 5s. was a crown, he rendered the motto in this fashion: "A virtuous woman is a 5s. to her husband."

Want of skill is often apparent in the distances between the letters. thus, "Adam Strong, Bootmaker," has been rendered by the bad adjustment and the omission of the comma, "A dam Strong boot maker." And "No damaged goods" has figured as "No dam aged goods." Such errors, however, are not confined to sign-writers. Bad spacing and transposition of spaces make queer work sometimes with the productions of authors. In a prominent journal, the other day, "most reasonable" was made to read "mos treasonable."

◆

Parental Government.

In all well regulated households, the father of the family exercises a watchful care over his children. He notes their various phases of temperament and disposition, their hopes and fears; their anxieties and disappointments; their physical developments and moral progress, and he becomes in a measure answerable in society for their good conduct. With the help of the mother, any youthful mind may be molded into gentleness and obedience. Filial duty then becomes a pleasurable habit that is observed during life.

A disobedient son or daughter always creates unhappiness, and ultimately brings dishonor to the domestic circle. A father is without power to govern his family if the mother thoughtlessly opposes him. It is utterly impossible to prevent evil results flowing from a conflict of authority on the part of the parents. The children are insensibly imbued with a spirit of disobedience, and are quick to manifest it on the least exercise of parental authority.

A good mother can exercise no holier calling, than to guide the footsteps of her children in the path of duty and virtue.

◆

German Torpedoes.

During the war the strictest secresy was observed respecting the torpedoes with which the German coasts were protected, but now further information with respect to them has been laid before the public. Electrical torpedoes and those exploding by concussion were both employed. The latter were charged with 75 pounds of powder, and sunk to a depth of about three feet below the surface of the water. Those exploded from the shore by means of electricity were loaded with two centners of dauline, a charge which is equal in force to ten centners of powder. They were sunk at a depth of about eight feet. The torpedoes which the "Grille" endeavored to place under the keels of the enemy's vessels were not a new invention, but the old offensive concussion torpedoes, fourteen inches in diameter and two feet in length, which did not prove very effective. At Pillau torpedoes charged with four centners of powder were improvised. A company for laying and exploded these engines of war was formed at Kiel. In sinking and taking them up three accidents occurred, and fourteen lives were lost.

◆

A NEGRO recently stole a mule in Lowndes county Mississippi, and sold him for $250. The thief was caught, and a Radical justice of the peace bound him over in the sum of *one hundred dollars* to appear before the circuit court. This negro thinks "mule trading" in Mississippi a pretty good business, for if he gets safety off with a valuable mule he clears $250, and if caught he forfeits his bail of $100 and is satisfied with the $150 he clears. He says he will never appear before the grand jury unless "as presiden officer ob de court."

IN a town in Ohio not long ago, the women went in bands of two and three with their knitting and sewing into dram shops of the place, and spent the whole day with their work, and talked politely upon various topics. Husbands and friends came in, saw how things looked, and had not the courage to step to the bar and drink. This was kept up for several days and the result was every shop in the place was closed.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE.

A Pleasant Tea-Party—Ten Widows Who Have Seen Three Score and Ten Summers.

On Saturday evening last an old ladies' tea party was given at the Lorimier house, Dubuque. There were ten ladies present, each of whom had passed far into the autumn of life—all of whom were widows. The Herald of Dubuque says:

The oldest is Mrs. Walker. She was born in Vermont, in 1789, and is, therefore, 82 years old. She resides now in Dubuque. She had five children. Three are yet living.

The next in years is Mrs. Robbins. She was born in Ohio in 1792, and is therefore, 79 years of age. She resides now in Dubuque. She has had six children, three yet living.

Then, next in years, comes Mrs. Peaslee, native of Vermont, born in 1794, and is therefore 77 years of age. She has buried her second husband, and has had nine children, four of whom are living. She resides in Dubuque.

Next in the list we find Mrs. Houghton and Mrs. Taylor, the former born in New York, the latter in New Hampshire, and each 75 years of age. Mrs. Houghton has had four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Taylor has had eight children, seven of whom are living. They both reside in Dubuque.

The next in age is Mrs. Metcalf, born in Massachusetts, and 74 years of age. She leaves for her home in Massachusetts to-morrow. She moves with a step as elastic as a lady at 40. She has had seven children, four of whom are living. The late lamented C. A. Metcalf was her son.

Mrs. Hight, the mother of the widow of the late Mr. Metcalf, is next in years, being 72. See is a native of Maine, and has recently left her home in Wayne, Kenebec county,—after the death of her husband, and all her children had moved away, and she will now reside with her daughter here. She has had nine children, five now living.

Next on the list comes Mrs. Hurlbert, a native of New York, and 71 years of age. She had seven children, four now living. She resides in Dubuque.

The youngest of this group is Mrs Hood, a native of Connecticut, and 66 years of age. She has had eleven children, seven now living.

The average age of the ladies is 74 years—their aggregate age 740 years.

After tea, this groupe of venerable ladies gathered around a table in the parlor, and assisted in singing an impressive hymn. The scene was one of peculiar features, and one which we shall doubtless never again look upon. May their remaining years be peaceful, as their past lives have been pleasant and properous.

◆

[From the Phila. Age.]

James Buchanan.

The public press, generally, has noted the death, at his late residence in Virginia, of Mr. James Buchanan, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Buchanan of Oxford Church, Philadelphia, and a nephew of the late ex-President. We cannot permit this sad dispensation to pass by without some tribute to the memory of a high-toned and accomplished gentlemen, a useful citizen and a faithful public officer, during the brief period in which he consented to leave the walks of strictly private life. Mr. Buchanan was by birth a Pennsylvanian, and, at the date of his decease, was only in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Much of his early life was spent under the influence and in the company of his distinguished relative, President Buchanan. He graduated with honor at Trinity College, Hartford, at the age of twenty, having acquired, in addition to a thorough classical and mathematical education, such a masterly knowledge of the beautiful language of Schiller and Gœthe, that, whilst only a student, he was enabled to render good service to the Democratic party by making frequent and effective speeches in German to the voters of that region during the local campaigns at Hartford. Mr. Buchanan being destined to the legal profession, afterwards pursued and completed his studies in the office of Joseph Hopewell Hepburn of Pittsburgh, and so good a reputation did he establish for diligence and legal attainments, that when in 1857, Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War, went out to California, on behalf of the United States government to assert its right to certain lands of great value, claimed, however, by various individuals under fraudulent Mexican titles or alleged grants, he selected Mr. Buchanan to accompany him as junior counsel in his arduous and even perilous undertaking. Mr. Stanton did not hesitate afterwards to accord to the abilities of Mr. Buchanan a large share of the praise for the complete success of this expedition. On his return from California he began to practice his profession in this city, but was shortly after, sometime in 1859, summoned to Washington by President Buchanan, to fill the post of Private Secretary, then vacant by the resignation of Mr. Henry. In this responsible position, and one not without its opportunities and temptations to promote selfish ends at the expense of honor and right, the subject of this sketch acquitted himself in such a way as to leave his fair name untarnished by even a breath of suspicion. Courteous, amiable, and modest he was respected and liked by all. A few months before the close of the administration he resigned his position, in order to resume his chosen profession, whose labors and honors were more congenial to his quiet, modest character. For the next year or two he devoted himself exclusively to the law in this city, and his arguments on several occasions elicited the most flattering commendations from such distinguished jurists as Sharswood and Cadwalader, and won for him their enduring friendship. On the eve of the success which he most coveted, the war, with its heated passions and social and business estrangements, fell like a blight upon his fair prospects in Philadelphia. In a moment of discouragement he retired from this city, and located in Western Pennsylvania, where he had succeeded in establishing a good practice, when he was stricken with chronic dyspepsia—the disease so common with professional men in this country—and found himself incapacitated for the excitement and labors of active professional duty. In the vain hope of restoring his overtaxed powers, he purchased a farm in Virginia, to which he retired eighteen months ago, and where he resided at the date of his untimely death. Among Mr. Buchanan's many accomplishments and gifts should be added that of composing music with rapidity and ease; and many of his productions were published—anonymously of course—and it may be mentioned in this connection that one of his maternal uncles was Stephen G. Foster, the composer of so many and such popular melodies. Peace to his ashes! His memory will be cherished by all who had the happiness of knowing him in the bright days gone by.

◆

A LONDON magistrate recently punished a would-be suicide by making his pay ten shillings to his rescuer.

[For The Post.]

TIMOTHY TYPO.

BY DUNCAN MACDONALD.

Tim Typo loved a handsome maid,
Her *form* was all complete,
And the *impression* that she made on him
Tim said was very neat.

Her face was as the paper white,
Her eyes were black as ink,
Her nose of *ornamental type*,—
Her daddy had the chink.

She wore her hair in wavy curls,
Or else done up in plaits,
She never wore a waterfall,
Nor e'en encouraged *rats*.

Her dress was always tasty,
She changed it twice a week,
Sometimes 'twas printed calico,
And sometimes *mo(i)re antique*.

Her heft was just two hundred pounds,
Heavy—but what of that?
While he abjured all *solid takes*,
Tim still admired the *fat*.

Tim oft would press her lily hand,
As he his love would tell,
And call her clear faced "*minion*,"
Or the choicest *nonpariel*.

She'd twit him 'bout another girl,
And he with haws and hems,
Would say, "I love you better, Meg,
Than I do a thousand "*Ems*."

But the old man was the *devil*,
He made these lovers pine,
He locked Meg in her chamber,
Lest Tim should get his *qu(c)oin*.

Then he loaded up his *shooting stick*,
And sent ten lines to Tim,
Warning him not to come that way,
Or he'd make *dead matter* of him.

But Tim would not the warning take,
Nor heeded it a particle,
Till the old man shot him with a horse pistol—
'Twas a *double leaded article!*

When the poor maid heard the dreadful news,
She was resolved to die,
And as green gooseberries were in their prime,
She at once fell into *pi(e)*.

Thus two lives found a *period*,
As it were in a *dash*,
The *slugs* in the murderous horse pistol
Had put in *qua(o)d* their hash.

If further *proof* than this you'd have,
Go take a sad *revise*,
In the church yard where the old man goes
In the afternoon and cries.

And there he mourns till late at night,
And though it may sound scaly,
In grief he's an *afternoon edition*,
Though he's a *mo(u)rning daily*.

And if you wish to seek their graves,
'Mong all the rest they're known,
Their names are in large *pica caps*,
On an *imposing stone*.

DUNDEE, Scotland, June, 1871.

◆

Words of Comfort to Mothers.

A writer in Hearth and Home speaks these words of comfort to working mothers:

"A woman who does all her own work, who has very little means at her command, and who, besides, is the mother of several small children, none of whom are able to help her, or wait on themselves, but, on the contrary, require constant attention, often has weary moments of utter discouragement. Her thoughts run somewhat in this way; 'I am completely tired out, yet my work is not half done. I meant to have accomplished so much to-day, but I had bad kindling, and the fire has been poor in consequence; then the baby has been cross, and the other children noisy and boisterous, and having them in-doors all the time this cold weather is so tiresome to them and to me. Then there are little stockings to be knitted, and shirts for husband to be made—dear me, I am sure I do not see where I am going to find the time to do them! But that is not the worst of it. My darling children are so neglected, I can't possibly spare the time to train them aright; and when I see other persons' children so quiet and orderly, and so neat and well-dressed, it makes me feel badly. I am afraid my children will turn out miserably. It is seldom I can stop to correct them as I should, and it is only of a Sunday after noon that I ever can gather them around me to talk to them, tell them a story, like a real, true mother to them."

Dear mother, be not discouraged. That little Sunday afternoon talk, the distress which you display in your countenance whenever your child utters an evil word, or acts unkindly, and the prayerful desire on your part to do them good, will have its reward. Those little, quiet, peaceful talks will be as grains of mustard seed sown in good ground, which, although the seed is so small that it seems invisible to the human sight, shall spring up vigorous, strong and irresistible.

◆

African Grande Toilette.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine describes a visit which he once made with Dr. Livingstone to the harlem of a prince of one of the Comoro islands. He says:

"A curtain was withdrawn, and, standing in a row on either side of the passage, we saw a number of little slave girls, some of whom were very gaily dressed. Then there came from a room at the end of a passage a stout lady about twenty-five years of age, whose face was only saved from being commonplace by her large and really beautiful eyes. Her appearance as she entered the room was dazzling. The bodice of her dress was of cloth of gold; the short skirt was of Indian muslin elaborately worked with gold and silver thread; her drawers were of the same material and similarly ornamented. Her naked feet were slipped into richly-adorned sandals, and on her hair she wore a purple velvet fez-shaped cap that was refulgent with gold lace and jewels. Round her waist she had a jeweled zone, and round her neck "jewels of silver and jewels of gold" were multiplied in a barbarous profusion; she had rings on all her fingers; she wore bracelets, armlets and anklets of gold; and her ears were strangely decorated, for not only were the lower lobes perforated, but the rim of each ear was pierced in several places, and instead of one jeweled drop, each ear sustained four or five."

◆

mall Boat Drawn by Fish.

A letter from Easton Pa., speaks of a novel use made of sturgeons by Mr. L. Phillippi and Colonel J. R. Sitgreaves, of of that place. They cause a couple of the fish to draw a small boat, in harness, and attach them also to two imitation swans, which float above them and prevent their diving. The boat is shaped like a shell. The mode of harnessing the sturgeons is peculiar. A broad india rubber band, encircling each fish behind the pectoral fin, has a brass ring attached on top. Through these rings a stout ashen pole, about eight feet long is inserted, and to two staples in the pole the traces are fastened. There is also a gum elastic band around each sturgeon, just behind the dorsal fin, with a loop in the side holding the opposite ends of a much slighter pole, to compel them to swim at a regular distance from each other. Mr. Phillippi, who acts as driver, has his seat in the bow, and directs their course with a goad, which is a long pole, and as thick as one's wrist, with a sharp spike sticking out at right angles from the end, and it is surprising with what alacrity they obey. When they are to be turned to the right or left, a sudden prick on the opposite side of each sturgeon causes the pair to take the desired course; when a greater speed is desired, they are pierced near the tail; when they are required to halt, the goad is reached forward and they are pricked in front of the head.

Do Not Forget Your Pocket Book.

Don Piatt of Cincinnati, is not an encouraging man to trust with a lady, it seems from an account of a droll misadventure which he gives in the Galaxy. He writes:

"I never left a depot yet that somebody was not put under my care. I don't know why this is; I suppose it is something in my countenance; if I knew what, I would have it extracted. I don't like having unprotected females and schoolboys and girls turned over to me. It's a little hard on a man. And what is the good of it? Nobody needs protection; if anyone does, it is a benevolent, good-looking, innocent sort of a man—such as the writer of this.

"I was leaving on the morning train once from Philadelphia when a respectable looking old scoundrel in gold rimmed glasses asked me to take chrge of his daughter. She could have taken charge of me. She was thirty if a day, with a face that had been on the offensive for ten years. I'd like to see any man attack that woman; I'd go odds ten to one on the scratch.

"The old fellow seemed to be in a great hurry, and thursting the lady under my arm left the cars and drove off. In a thin, angular voice that was meant to be very sweet and was not, she asked me to take her pocket-book and get the necessary ticket. I left the car for that purpose, but when I approached the opening where the ticket agent kept in solitary confinement, snaps at the world outside, I found that I had left my pocket-book under my pillow at the hotel, and what was worse, my watch with it. I had about twenty minutes, and jumping into a hack I promised the driver ten dollars if he would get to the hotel and back in time for the train. He started off at a furious rate, ran over an apple stand, crippled a venerable gentleman on the corner opposite, and in less than the time stated I and the driver found ourselves marched off to the station in the hands of the police. We were taken before a corpulent Justice of the Peace, who had as much adipose in his head as most men carry about their muscles, and it took the old fellow just two hours to try, reprimand and fine us for our drunken and disorderly conduct. Of course the train went off with my charmer. It went off with her pocket-book. I never saw her again, although I made diligent search and advertised in the daily papers. But one unfortunate day, some months after, I encountered a male member of her family, who made some serious charges against me connected with the desertian of a lady and stealing her pocket-book. I tried to explain, but failing to get my words in satisfactorily, was forced to make an assault on this male member of her family that ended in some black eyes and bloody noses.

"Now, what was the good of putting that aged female under my care? It only led to her giving me that pocket book and the catastrophe that followed. She could just as well have gone off on the Pennsylvania Central without as with we. The thing is an outrage. If people want to put their females under the care of anybody, let them try the conductors—they are hired for such purposes—and not impose on innocent passengers."

◆

How to be Polite.

Do not try too hard to be polite.

Never overwhelm your friends by begging them to make themselves at home or they will soon wish they were there. Show by your actions rather than your words that you are glad to see them.

Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty slights are merely meanness and hurt yourself more than any one else.

Do not talk about yourself or your family to the exclusion of other topics. What if you are clever and a little more so than other people, it may not be that other folks will think so, whatever they ought to do.

It may be interesting to you to talk over your ailments, but very tiresome to others to listen to.

Make people think you consider them clever and agreeable and they will be pretty apt to have a pleasant impression of yourself.

Treat people just as you would like to have them treat you.

It is much easier to lose the good opinion of people than to regain it; and when any one does not care for the good opinion of others he or she is not worthy of respect.

Do not excuse your house, furniture, or the table you set before your guests. It is fair to suppose their visits are to you, not your surroundings.

The whole machinery of social intercourse is very delicate and intricate, and it is our business to keep all places of possible friction well supplied with the oil of politeness.

◆

A Remembrance of Andrew Jackson.

We dined at Jonesborough, the seat of justice of Washington county, one of the very oldest towns in Tennessee. At that place, seventy-five years ago, Old Hickory Jackson, then a Judge of the Circuit Court at that place, when holding a court, ordered the sheriff of the county to arrest a notorious desperado named Bean, a celebrated outlaw in the early history of that region. The officer soon re-appeared in the court room and reported his inability to make the arrest. "Summon a posse," thundered Old Hickory. "I have," said the sheriff, "but still we cannot make the arrest.,, "Summon me," ejaculated the wrathful Jackson. The sheriff gladly obeyed, and the man of iron will strode towards the culprit, the crowd eagerly following. Approaching Bean with bent brow, and gaze beneath which every human being that ever encountered it quailed, Bean's upraised arm dropped to his side, and he was led resistlessly to the the prison. The railway passes over the precise spot of the arrest.—Correspondence Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

◆

Dumb Animals and the Heat.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have issued a circular calling attention to the sufferings of horses and mules during the present hot season, and recommending drivers to exercise the most watchful and considerate treatment towards the animals under their care. The Society recommends the use of the wet sponge upon the head, and frequent applications of water to cool the mouth and face of the animals. As a further means of refreshment it is recommended to throw water upon the legs and such parts of the animal as are liable to chafe. Slow driving and smaller loads than in cool weather are also suggested, in addition to loosening the check rein, or dispensing with it altogether. Passenger Railroad Companies are recommended to have men stationed at proper distances along the route to attend to the animals drawing the cars, and also to provide extra horses to relieve the load on up grades.

◆

Blackberry Wine.

The following is said to be an excellent recipe for the manufacture of superior wine from blackberries: Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let stand till following October, and you will have wine ready for use without any further training or boiling.

THE SLEEPER.

She sleeps—forth from the leaden sky
  Astarte with her golden train,
  May lingering look, but watch in vain
To catch the light of that dark eye—
To borrow brightness from her lustrous eye.

She sleeps—no wanton breath of air,
  Thro' the half-open casement stealing,
  Dares stir with harsh or gentle dealing
The wondrous stillness of her hair—
The raven richness of her slumbrous hair.

She sleeps—the ruby's ruddy light,
  That gems a white hand meekly crost,
  Shines on—no ray bedimmed or lost,
When all beside is sunk in night—
All else is buried in sepulchral night.

She sleeps—the dewy morn shall weep
  Its sweetness on the opening flowers,
  And noontide glow and evening hours
In turn shall reign—nor break her sleep—
Nor steal the marble beauty from her sleep.

She sleeps—an angel from the blest
  Parted the shades of silent night
  To veil the eye of living light
And give the gentle spirit rest—
And breathe upon her spirit heavenly rest.

Cold lies the lute whose hidden heart
  Thrilled answering to the spirit's fire,
  Break, break its strings! the trembling lyre
Obeys no minstrel's meaner art—
Its chords shall quiver to no vulgar art!

She sleeps—no more to wake or dream;
  And when the misty years are old,
  Amid that long-forgotten mould
The ruby's beauteous light shall gleam—
The ruby's buried brightness still shall gleam.

She sleeps—perchance from happy plains
  Bedight with strange, immortal flowers,
  O'er the great city's star-gemmed towers
Wander divine ethereal strains—
Floats the far sweetness of familiar strains!

◆

London Thieves.

An example of ingenious thieves is given by the London Daily News: One evening Detective Urben and Police Constable Smith saw two respectably dressed women loitering in Westbourne Grove. They were soon joined by a gray haired gentleman, who carried a great coat on his arm. In a few minutes he left them and returned wearing the coat. The three sauntered along till they came to a considerable group of ladies who were around the window of a print shop. The police went into an opposite shop and watched. Presently the man came out of the group and stood where he could command a view of the street. After a while one of the women joined him and handed him something, which he put in an inner pocket of the great coat; she then returned to her female companion and the two placed themselves one on each side of a lady who was looking in at a print shop window. In a few moments one of them came out to the man and again handed him something, very much like a purse, which he put in his pocket. The policeman followed the lady, ascertained that her purse was gone, and then, with the detective, arrested the women and their companion. Two purses were found upon him; they were all three proved to be old offenders, and were sent off for seven years' penal servitude.

◆

VARIETIES.

AN Omaha man took poison, shot and hung himself all at once, but failed to commit suicide.

A NORFOLK paper reports that a little girl was lately lost among the tall weeds of a principal street, and was only found after an hour's search by the neighbors.

A MAN named Adams, while playing cards in Hartford fell suddenly from his chair and died before medical assistance could reach him. Heart disease was the cause of death.

A SAN FRANCISCO reporter notes that some Japanese, recently arrived, assumed at once full American costumes, and says they appear perfectly at home, except when going up and down stairs," which gets them badly."

SOME clever fellow has invented a new kind of ink, called "love-letter ink." It is a sure preventive against all cases of breach of promise, as the ink fades away, and leaves the sheet blank in about four weeks after being written upon.

A CLOSELY-CONTESTED will suit at New Orleans hinges, on the validity of the testatrix's mark, she having declared that she "could not write," the opposite party claiming that this is not equivalent to saying that she "did not know how to write.". The distinction is technical, but important.

A LECTURER undertook to explain to a village audience the word phenomenon. "Maybe you don't know what a phenomenon is. Well, I'll tell you. You have seen a cow, no doubt. Well, a cow is not a phenomenon. You have seen an appletree. Well, an appletree is not a phenomenon. But when you see the cow go up the tree tail foremost, to pick the apples, it is a phenomenon."

A YOUNG lady member of the choir in a church in Lyons, N. Y, leaned too far over the gallery during the sermon on Sunday, to look at a new bonnet or something of the kind, and losing her balance, fell headlong plump upon the head of a deacon, bounding thence into the aisle, very much demoralized, but not seriously hurt. The deacon complains of the head-che. But the singer joined in the last ymn.

IT is said that Ebenezer Bustard, a rich grocery merchant in Louisville, is selling out his property in that city preliminary to removing to Ireland, where, by the death of an elder brother, he has fallen heir to an estate of thirty-five thousand acres in Donegan county, valued at $3,500,000. Mr. Bustard arrived in Louisville, from Ireland, in 1839, with a capital of $10,000, which he has since increased to $1,000,000.

LONG white stockings, gartered above the knee, or held up by elastics attached to a belt, are worn with knee breeches by children. The black gaiter is buttoned high above the ankle, showing a space of white stocking at the top. A low shoe called the Newport tie, like that lately described for ladies, is also worn by small boys. Striped stockings, the stripes going around the leg, and laced Balmoral shoes are worn with sailor suits.

THE Boston "Advertiser" says: "A wealthy gentleman, seventy-five years old, residing in one of our suburban towns, recently offered to settle $90,000 on any young lady, resident in the town, who would become his wife. He desired, he said, some one to ride with him, spend his money, and take care of him in his old age. Strange to say, although the place is noted for the beauty and accomplishments of its lady residents, no one could be found willing to take the chances of even becoming a rich widow."

A SOUTHERN journal says: "We have heard a most ludicrous description of the termination of a fight between two colored citizens which was interrupted by the sergeant, who carried them before the mayor. Neither of the belligerents was over fourteen years of age, and his honor, after hearing the evidence, thought that each deserved a good whipping. Two cowhides were ordered, and one being given to each they were told to go on and finish their dispute. They looked very much disconcerted, but presently commenced with much caution; after a while they warmed to their work, and whipped each other with such vigor that the mayor put an end to it."

"BRIDAL bathing costumes" are announced.

BURKE, the recently released Fenian convict, is said to be coming to America.

WHY is your chambermaid immortal? She returns to dust every day without dying.

"I WONDER what causes my eyes to be so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," replied the latter.

MEDICAL authority says sunstroke may be avoided by carrying certain things in the hat. Almost anything damp will do, but it should never be a brick.

"I WISH you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stingy old aunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because you would not have eaten all the apple instead of dividing it."

INGENIOUS and thrifty Chicago gamin make money by imitating the warble of a cat under the windows of nervous people, and selling the boots and bootjacks that are thrown at them.

THE Lewiston (Me.) "Journal" says that a girl of sixteen years walked from Pittston to that city, thirty-five miles, a few days since, and the next morning she walked to Mechanic Falls before breakfast. She said she was homesick.

A YANKEE was walking with an Irishman on the road to New York, and thinking to roast his companion, said to him: "Where would you be now, Paddy, if the devil had his due?" "Faith," replied Paddy, "I'd be walking by myself to New York."

ARKANSAS is fearfully excited over a large hole. A tract of about a hundred acres of Clinton Mountain has sunk, carrying big trees entirely out of sight, and the hole continues to enlarge its borders.

THE bustle still maintains its hold on popular favor, and has almost entirely driven hoop-skirts from the market. The style now is to wear two starched muslin skirts over the bustle, discarding entirely the wire-cages, which always give a stiff look to the figure.

A WELL-KNOWN English lord is said to have given the following instruction to his steward: "We are coming down, a large party, in a day or two, to eat strawberries and cream. We shall want plenty of the latter, so don't let any of the cows be milked meanwhile."

MARK TWAIN says that after writing his lecture on the rights of children, and still another one, he has thrown both aside and built a third entitled "Reminiscences of Some Pleasant Characters I Have Met." This, he says, covers his whole acquaintances—kings, humorists, lunatics, idiots, and all—and this alone he proposes to talk to his lyceum acquaintances next winter.

A GENTLEMAN in Massachusetts called on a shoe dealer a few days since and purchased a pair of shoes for his boy. The shoe dealer took the shoes for the purpose of rasping off the pegs inside, when the purchaser objected. "Because," said he, "if the pegs are cut off the boy runs all over town, and the shoes will not last him three weeks."

A WESTERN preacher explained the passage through the Red Sea by saying that the Israelites crossed on the ice. An auditor interrupted, remarking there is no ice under the equator. "Sir," said the excited preacher, "this happened thousands of years before the age of geographers, and before there was any equator! I think, brethren and sisters, I have answered the gentleman completely."

AN observant young man in Portland, Me., greatly admired a young lady of that town, and was in the habit of looking in at her window as he passed. One day he saw her wave a handkerchief, and forthwith rang the door bell. After he was picked out of the gutter a few moments later, and had his contusions dressed by the nearest surgeon, it was explained to him that the lady was merely shaking some crumbs from a napkin.

A VERY pretty visiting dress, recently finished, is made of light gray spotted foulard. The first skirt is quite plain, and the second is plaited into the waistband behind and fastened on each side by a wide ribbon, terminating with a double blow. The casaque is of black *crepe de chine*, slanting basques in front and large plaits behind. It is edged with fringe and ornamented with bows. It has coat sleeves.

THE Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, at Paris, has suffered little as a building, but the works of art in the interior have been almost entirely destroyed. The great altar is mutilated, and the and bronze group which surmounted it, and which cost 800,000 francs, has been thrown down and broken. It consisted of a *mater dolorosa* supporting the body of Christ and two kneeling angels. Two marble figures were also pulled down with cords and greatly injured.

A LOCOMOTIVE whistle can be heard, under ordinary circumstances, 3,300 yards, or nearly two miles; the noise of a railway train, 2,800 yards; the bark of a dog or the report of a musket, 1,800 yards; the roll of a drum, 1,600 yards, and the human voice, 1,000 yards. This is, of course, on the supposition that other sounds do not intervene and confuse the hearing.

IN grouping flowers, complementary colors as far as possible should be placed side by side,—blue with orange, yellow with violet red, and rose with green leaves. On the contrary, we should avoid combining pink with scarlet or crimson, orange with orange-yellow, yellow with greenish-yellow, blue with violet or violet-blue, red with orange, or pink with violet. If these are to be inserted in the same nosegay, white should be interposed between them, as it prevents colors from acting injuriously upon each other, while it heightens their tone.

THE following is the latest marvelous story from the West: Samuel Dunn, of Livonia, Michigan, was eighteen years ago, a hard drinker and tobacco chewer; but formed a resolution at that time to drop both habits, and has kept it ever since. He has, however, lain in bed all that time, never leaving his room nor having his clothes on, though he has not been sick a day, nor taken any medicine. He is now eighty years old, with flesh as plumpy as an infant's and just as good an appetite as he ever had.

JEFFERSON DAVIS recently dined at the Atkins House, Knoxville, Tennessee. When coming out of the dining-room Burrell, a waiter at the hotel, addressed Mr. Davis as follows: "Here's Mars Jeff. Davis; use to know you in Virginia. How do you do Mars Jeff?" Mr. Davis replied to the feeling inquiry, stating that his health was excellent. Burrell then asked Mr. Davis if he was acquainted with Captain Bell, proprietor of the Atkins House and, being answered in the negative, proffered an introduction, and, suiting the action to the word, performed the ceremony with many flourishes: "Mars Jeff. Davis, 'low me to introduce Mars James Bell; Mars James Bell, this is Mars Jeff. Davis." The gentlemen shook hands and enjoyed a quiet laugh over the manner of making each others acquaintance.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.......................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.......................E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the County Committee, held July 8th, 1871, the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Court House on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a Convention of two delegates from each election district in the county, be called to assemble on TUESDAY, August 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the next general election.

Resolved, That the primary meetings for electing said delegates be held on SATURDAY, August 26th, between the hours of five and six o'clock p. m., at the usual place of holding the general election, unless otherwise ordered by the chairman.

By order of the Committee.

D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

MRS. FAIR will not be executed on the 28th, at San Francisco, at which time she was sentenced to die. Her case has been carried by appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and will not be disposed of before October. It is altogether likely that her sentence will be finally commuted to imprisonment for life.

IT speaks a great deal for the wisdom and unlimited information of the Radical papers that they praised Governor RANDOLPH of New Jersey to the skies, and held him up as a pure patriot and a spotless statesman, in whom there was neither fear nor guile, and constrasted him with *Democratic* officials. Now it so happens that Governor RANDOLPH is one of the most uncompromising Democrats in the country. The question is, Will the Radical papers eat their words of praise when they find out that he is a Democrat?

THE remarkably "truthful JEEMS," of the *Gazette*, says: "That Democrats generally throughout the South have either become active members of this "Klan," or have given its members tacit consent by applauding their nefarious acts." This is coming down considerably from the original Radical lie. First they charged it upon all Democrats North and South. The *Gazette* abates Northern Democrats. It only has one more step to take to reach the truth.

"While yet the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest—
Radical editor may cease from lying.

GENERAL BUTLER in a published letter has given his consent to ths use of his name for the position of Governor of Massachusetts. The committee in addressing him, had the impudence to ask him whether if elected he would enforce the laws. His reply was simply a reference to all his past history.—*Gazette*.

As soon as the committee reached that part of BEN's past history in which he distinguished himself in the line of spoons, they hastened home, boxed up their silver ware and buried it in the bottoms of their wells. Nothing but wooden spoons will be used in Massachusetts while BEN is a candidate.

OUR Radical cotemporaries take particular pains not to refer to the recent testimony of Dr. ANGIER, Radical State Treasurer of Georgia, who declared that Governor BULLOCK had violated the plain letter of the law in many instances, including the issuing of new State bonds in his effort to conceal the amount and his disposition of them. And that furthermore, the Governor was addicted to the grossest mispractices in office, and that the pretended Ku Klux, was only a disguise under which black and white thieves carried on their plundering, regardless of the political sympathies of their victims.

The mania for righting ones wrongs, either real or imaginary, does not seem to be on the decrease. Yesterday the quiet of the lower part of the city was broken by the attempted assassination of one of our well-known business citizens, Mr. S. M. LOVERIDGE, by a Mr. HENRY, hailing from Utica, Michigan. Pending a judicial investigation of the matter, we do not propose to say anything to prejudice the case of the would-be murderer, who is now in the custody of the authorities. But this practice of taking the law in one's own hands, is becoming by far too common, and the perpetrators of the various crimes on acount of private grievances, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment. There is no sort of excuse for these coolly calculated murders—no plea of sudden passion can be set up. All good citizens should demand the speedy and prompt punishment of all who engage in these bloody forays upon peaceable citizens either in their homes, business offices or on the streets. Until the public enforce this demand no man's life is safe. The law provides ample remedies for all men's grievances, and no man has even the shadow of a right to dog the steps of a citizen, and shoot him to avenge some private wrong, whether it be real or fancied.

CONCERNING FREE SPEECH.

Our Radical cotemporaries have a great deal to say about free speech, the right to peacebly assemble, &c., at this particular juncture, and one would think from their lugubrious mouthings they really had some respect for the guaranties of the Constitution which they and their party have so repeatedly trampled under foot without the least compunction. But the disguise is too thin and watery to deceive any one ordinarially observant.

The New York riot furnishes them a wonderfully convertible text from which to confound reason and confuse the truth. A very few plain facts from the history the last decade, here in the city of Pittsburgh, will put down their pretentious claims as champions of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. Have they forgotten the scenes that were enacted in City Hall on the night of the 19th of January, 1861, when a Republican mob, incited and urged on by the Republican papers of Pittsburgh, and led by the Republican Mayor of the city, broke up a peaceable meeting of citizens who had assembled for the purpose of appealing to the government to avert the terrors of a threatened civil war? If they have not forgotten this fact, how will they reconcile their past conduct with their present pretensions?

We propose to briefly refer to the incident we have mentioned. A large number of the most respectable citizens of the city, without respect to party affiliations, issued a call for a "Union Mass Meeting," to take into consideration the dangers that threatened the public peace. The meeting was called at City Hall which was rented for the purpose, and where the citizens calling it had the unquestioned right to peaceably assemble and consider matters of public interest. And yet they were not permitted to do so. A Republican mob composed largely of a miserable offshoot of Know Nothingism, known as the "Wide Awakes," entered the Hall and broke up the meeting by preventing respectable citizens from being heard. Mr. WILSON, the Mayor of the city, was a Republican, but did he afford the citizens who had assembled there for peaceable purposes, any sort of protection? Not the least. With all the police force in the city at his command he permitted the mob to have things its own way, and even joined in with it, and ordered the gas to be turned off, thus wholly defeating the object of the meeting. Those citizens who called the meeting and paid for the Hall and the lights, had an unquestioned right to hold the meeting for the purpose they proposed, and it was the duty of the Mayor to see them protected in their rights, and ye he joined with the mob and compelled the leading citizens of the city and county to forego their privileges and rights as American citizens. What Radical paper in Pittsburgh, that now howls so lustily about the liberty of speech, that condemned this mob or deprecated the spirit which inspired it?

But this was only the beginning of a systematic disregard of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press by the leaders of the Radical party. For years mob rule was the law. Irresponsible Directories were organized through out the whole North to destroy printing offices and imprison Democrats for daring to exercise the rights of freemen. To this day there has been no reparation made to the thousands of men whose property or health or both were destroyed at the hands of these Radical mobs.

We will also call the attention of our canting cotemporaries to another episode in the history of the Radical government of Pittsburgh. A few years ago the President of the United States, upon the invitation of leading citizens, paid Pittsburgh a visit. This he had the right to do. The people also had the right to peaceably assemble and pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. But were they permitted to do so? They were not. The St. Charles Hotel was surrounded by a yelling Radical mob who made the air hideous with their profane vulgarity and compelled ladies and gentlemen and every body of moderate respectability to hide their faces in shame. The house tops were covered with howling blackguards and the streets were overrun with them, and yet not a policeman was in sight. The Radical city government never raised its finger to silence the mob, nor made the slightest endeavor to protect its own citizens or the President of the United States from its insulting fury. Respectable citizens were compelled to submit tamely to this violence and villainy, for had they resisted, the mob was ready to imbrue its hands in blood.

And who composed this mob? Was it made up of the riff-raff of society, of the mud-larks and roughs? Not by any means. The most of the leading actors now hold either city or Federal offices, and are the trusted leaders of the Radical party in Allegheny county. In mobbing the President of the United States they were but carrying out the idea of the Radical leaders, to suppress the freedom of speech to all men who differed with them politically. That they do not do it now is only because they lack the opportunity. The great political reaction of the last four years has put down the Radical spirit of mobocracy, but it only awaits the opportunity to again leap full armed into the fray and wholly crush out toleration and liberty. When our Radical cotemporaries can show clean hands and pure records, it will be time enough for them to quote the Constitution upon the Democracy. Until that time let them tarry in the Jericho of shame and repentance.

EVER since that ponderous old pedagogue, the *Gazette*, wielding the long lash of the Radical Ring, and supported by the logic of FREW's defeat, administered such a flogging to the *Commercial*, that paper has exhibited all proper submission to the "oldest." It does not even whimper about "reform;" no more appeals about Court House jobs, no exposure of the trickery of the Ring, whereby the people have to pay office expenses at the Court House, whether the office holders pay any surplus into the Treasury or not. But if the *Commercial* has been whacked into respectful deportment towards the *Gazette*, it despises the small game of journalism, and chiefly desires to try conclusions with the New York *World*. It passes from "grave to gay, from lively to severe," in order to provoke attention, even if it cannot elicit controversy, with that eminent newspaper. It is sometimes sarcastic in its attacks on the *World* and its multifarious ways. Then the *Commercial* stands square in the path of its mammoth contemporary, and invites attention by antics that would excite the envy of a first class circus clown. But the fact that the *Commercial* seems to be controlled by a reverend radical fanatic, full of religious-politics or political-religion, is its best holt on the *World's* attention. Still that reserved and dignified paper does not attend to the *Commercial*. Anon, our neighbor has a new dodge. There seems to be a bibliographer on the editorial staff of the *World*, and for him our pedantic neighbor lays snares and tries to provoke him into discussion. In yesterday morning's issue, for instance, he thrashes the indurated *World* with three severe quotations, showing that our neighbor knoweth books, mind you! He quotes (in the same article) from an "old English play,"—that shows he has a dramatic taste—and from THOMAS HOOD,—this shows that he has a poetic vein—and alludes to JOHN BUNYAN—which proves that though dramatic and poetic, he is pious all the time. And yet we grieve to say the *World* has not yet noticed our neighbor at all—no more than if he were not the learned, and pious and loyal creature that he is! Now this is too bad. And out of pure kindness we would suggest to the *World* that it shall discuss and construe with our neighbor. Let it just notice him—let it order him "to hold his tongue" or "get out of the way," or something. Let it have some notice from the *World*, however, curt and spiteful. If the *Commercial*, *was* utterly routed, and floored and degraded by the *Gazette*, still it is a very decent paper, and made a very respectable though feeble and half-hearted fight last year in favor of "REFORM!" you know. It will never do so any more—we are all aware of that—but still it is a very good paper and deserves two or three lines from the *World*, when that paper is not otherwise engaged.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

The point made by the late Indian Commissioner, Mr. PARKER, in his letter of resignation to President GRANT, is that the effect of late Congressional legislation is such that "the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been almost wholly to divest the Indian Bureau of all its original importance, duties and proper responsibilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the present arrangements, is merely a supernumerary officer of the government, his principal duties being simply those of a clerk to a Board of Indian Commissioners operating wholly outside of and almost independent of the Indian Bureau." This gives President GRANT the opportunity to say that "your (Mr. PARKER's) management the Indian Bureau has been in entire harmony with my policy, which I hope will tend to the civilization of the Indian race. It has also been able and discreet." Since Mr. PARKER's administration of the affairs of the Bureau has been in strict accordance with the President's policy, it may not be amiss to refer to the Commissioner's management of it. The notorious corruption of the Indian Bureau became so great that even a Radical Congress was compelled to take some action to put a stop to it. For this reason a bill was passed by Congress, providing for the appointment of the Commissioners of whom Mr. PARKER complains.

Among them were the Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT of this city. These Commissioners were charged with the honest distribution of the money appropriated for the benefit of the Indian tribes. For years the money had almost wholly been stolen by the Indian Agents acting under the Indian Commissioner. Contracts were made by the Chief of the Bureau which were most notoriously corrupt, and by means of which he, and his go-betweens in New York and at the western stations realized immense fortunes.

The Commissioners struck at once at the root of the evil, by attempting to make honest and open contracts with respectable parties for the goods, &c., to be furnished to the Indians. Mr. PARKER resisted them at every step, and tried to override their acts. To such an extent did he carry his opposition that Mr. WELSH, one of the Commissioners, at the suggestion of his colleagues, made a complete exposition through the public prints, of the nefarious practices of the Indian Bureau as managed by Mr. PARKER.

The universal verdict of the public was in condemation of the practices of the Chief of the Bureau and his subalterns, and approval of the Commissioners in their attempt to reform the abuses of the department, and put a stop to the stealing of more than a million of dollars annually, directly from the Indians, and indirectly from the taxpayers of the United States.

When Mr. PARKER found that he could no longer enrich himself and his co-adjutors in plunder, he looked upon his occupation as gone, and tendered his resignation to the President, who in turn compliments him for carrying out "my policy." Since the Commissioners and Mr. PARKER were so directly at variance in regard to the distribution of the Indian appropriations, and the President thus endorses the course of PARKER, it is only fair to infer that he is opposed to the reforms of the advisory Commissioners, and that "my policy" and the policy of honesty, as sought to be introduced by the Commissioners, are two different things. Since GRANT has fathered the policy of plundering the Indians, he must not feel aggrieved if public judgment holds him responsible for the abuses of the Indian Bureau.

THE "DISPATCH'S" KU KLUX.

The colored Ku Klux of our cotemporary of the *Dispatch* are making things somewhat lively for him. It seems that since the LOWRY gang in Robeson county, North Carolina, were so successful in murdering a Sheriff's *posse*, their lawlessness knows no bounds. Since their paramours and a portion of their abettors have been arrested, they have grown desperate, and insist upon inaugurating war on a wholesale scale.

In addition to those already reported as captured, one "Pop" OXENDINE, one of the most notorious colored bandits of Robeson county was recently arrested and lodged in jail in Wilmington, the county jail of Robeson county at Lumberton, not being considered safe enough to keep him secure.

It was only the other morning when fifteen of LOWRY's gang emerged from the swamps, armed to the teeth, and went to the house of Mr. JOHN MCNAIR, and demanded breakfast, which was speedily furnished them. At dinner time they visited the house of Mr. BRIDGERS, where they dined in a like manner. HENRY BERRY LOWRY, the leader of the gang, whose wife is now a prisoner at Lumberton, ordered both of these gentlemen to inform the Sheriff that if the women were not instantly released he would devastate the county and deluge it with blood.

The Sheriff of the county, however, having the good fortune to obtain a supply of arms and ammunition from Wilmington refused to liberate the women, and returned a defiant answer to LOWRY's threats On Sunday morning LOWRY and his band of outlaws waylaid and killed DANIEL MURDOCK MCLEAN, a prominent citizen, and HUGH MCLEAN, his brother, a youth only thirteen years old. They also wounded ARCHIBALD MCCOLLUM. These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy and were fired on from a thick piece of woods.

A complete reign of terror exists in Robeson county, and women and children are in continual danger of being murdered. And yet the *Dispatch* does not call for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* or demand that the United States army be called out to put down its Ku Klux. Color makes all the difference in the world with the *Dispatch*.

THE *Gazette* warns THE POST and the Democratic party that "a long patient and long suffering people" have reached that point where "there is an end to all moral, as well as physical endurance." Or in other words, the *Gazette* plainly says that the public must prepare itself to see the Know Nothing mobs and riots and arsons of eighteen years ago repeated. This is exactly what we predicted the other day, when the *Gazette* bursted its gall with bigotry and intolerance, and made the conduct of a handful of New York ruffians a text, to stir up prejudice against a large and respectable portion of community who condemned those riotous proceedings more earnestly and honestly than did the *Gazette*. But we were hardly prepared to find the *Gazette* threatening, and hereby inciting and encouraging mob violence so early in the day. While we condemn the spirit that thus advocates mob violence, and holds it up as a bludgeon to frighten political opponents, we cannot but admire the frankness of the *Gazette*, which, finding itself destitute of argument, threatens to adopt the tactics of the Paris Commune, and accomplish with the sword and torch what it cannot with the pen. And yet the *Gazette* will not scare the Democracy with its threats of mob violence. We are used, not only to the threats, but to the violence itself. For four years the lives and property of Democrats were placed at the mercy of political bigots, and yet they endured it all patiently, and now their cause is vindicated. Not one leader of these Radical mobs dare now hold up his head in a respectable community and boast of his exploits—not one respectable newspaper in the land dare endorse them. Is not the *Gazette* yet sated with mob violence and does it want to turn the twin fiends, religious and political bigotry loose to ravage and desolate the land? It would seem so. If it chooses to advocate such a course, it will find us in the future, as it has found us in the past, on the side of law and order, denouncing any newspaper and any party that seeks to irrigate its desert waste of principles with fraternal blood.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We give below the material points of a somewhat lengthy letter addressed to Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, by Hon. MICHAEL C. KERR, of Indiana, for which we ask a careful reading:

Why then do such men hesitate to cooperate with us? Are they afraid to trust the Democratic party in the exercise of power? It appears to me that their hesitation is the result of a fear—unjust and ill-founded I agree—that if the Democratic party were again restored to the practical control of the General Government, it would become a reactionary, or, in some sense, a revolutionary party. They fear chiefly that it does not in good faith accept the Constitution as it is, with the fundamental and fixed results of the late struggle embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

What are those results? Stated without reference to the chronological order, they are

1. The perpetual abolition of Slavery.
2. The counting of all ex-slaves, instead of three-fifths only, in making a basis for the apportionment of representation in Congress.
3. The equality of civil rights to citizens of all races and colors.
4. The inviolable character of the Federal public debt.
5. The perpetual invalidity of all the Confederate debts.
6. The sacredness of pensions and bounties.
7. The disqualification of certain persons to hold office unless relieved therefrom by Congress.
8. The equality of all citizens in political rights and privileges, including suffrage.
9. And certain inhibitons on the States and negative guarantees, chiefly declaratory in more specific terms of the pre-existing law of the land.

Such it appears to me, are the legal and constitutional pith and marrow of those amendments. To the manner in which all those propositions were ratified, and to the substance of only a few of them, the Democratic party, upon the highest grounds of public policy and personal conviction, were opposed. So far as they made opposition on either ground, they were prompted by no spirit of faction or revolution but simply by a fervent desire to vindicate the true principles of our government, and to maintain the integrity and purity of our institutions. But these several propositions have been declared to be legally and constitutionally ratified; they are so accepted and executed by every department of the government, and by every State in the Union, and they are resisted by none. They have been acquiesced in by no portion of the country more promptly than by the Democratic party and by Democratic States. Practical acquiescence by all classes of the people is now general and complete. Radical leaders almost alone now abuse and exceed their provisions. Convictions in most minds are perhaps unchanged, and await the results of experience to determine their correctness or error. But resistance by violence, or by reactionary policy, is contemplated by no party. The policy of wisdom and patriotism looks alone to the future and to peaceful, just, and honorable reform. Such I understand to be the true policy of the Democratic party.

Therefore, I think if there ever was any ambiguity in the positions of our great party upon these questions, it is time to remove it. Let all men be henceforth assured that we accept the past, embrace in our allegiance the Constitution with its fifteen amendments; intend to obey and execute the entire instrument in good faith, firmly and cheerfully, and to look to the future for reform through the agency alone of peaceful and lawful means, and thus vindicate the glorious record of our party in the past for conservatism, faithful obedience of the Constitution, the vigorous maintenance of law and order, and ready compliance with the reasonable requirement of intelligent popular sentiment.

I am utterly unable to perceive that any party can accomplish any good end by refusing to accept and execute in good faith these amendments as parts of the Constitution. Just political action now requires, and the welfare of the country demands that all good citizens shall cease to fight the past or the inevitable, and turn to the pregnant future, and consider and cultivate its mighty issues, and struggle for reform, for effective and thorough reform, by strictly peaceful and legitimate means, in cheerful subordination to the Constitution as amended. It would be to the infinite advantage of the country if the practical enforcement of that Constitution were committed to men who would respect its limitations, and only execute it, with all its amendments, according to the true letter and spirit of all its provision, fully, kindly, and firmly, without revolutionary excesses, or violent and strained constructions or mean and mischievous partisan purposes.

Under such control, if it had existed during the past year or more, the country would have been spared the vexation, irritation and injury resulting from the enactment of arbitrary and despotic Ku-klux and election laws, and the Constitution, with all its amendments would have been protected from gross violation, and the last two amendments would not have been made pretexts for the enactment of mere partisan, proscriptive, and unconstitutional laws. The most mendacious leaders and presses of the Republican party are more anxious to-day to place the Democratic party, in reference to these amendments, and the propositions settled by them, in false positions before the country, than they are to promote the welfare of the country itself. Their profound desire is to prolong strife, to confound the judgment of the people by falsehoods and slanders, to inflame anew the worst passions aroused by the civil war by dishonest partisan appeals, and, by such unmanly and unpatriotic means, to extort again from the fears, passions, and credulity of the people another hold upon power and plunder.

This wise and noble policy made our past history illustrious; it will not bear any less beneficent fruits in the future. It will give greater confidence to just and honorable men who desire release from Radical leadership, and will render Democratic and Conservative success in 1872 certain. It will impose humiliation upon nobody, and it will require of none distasteful affiliation in political action. It will most effectually facilitate co-operation amongst good men all over the country in their efforts to relieve it from its present thraldom, to inaugurate reform, secure obedience to the Constitution, and re-establish peace, amity and prosperity everywhere. These ends are precious and priceless, and transcend in importance all considerations of personal or mere party character.

I feel confident that the wise and sagacious management on our part will guarantee the complete triumph of correct principles in 1872, and will again restore our country to the practical control of honest, capable, and worthy men. The welfare and happiness of the country demand and the Democratic party most earnestly desire that all traces of the late civil war should be eradicated as speedily as possible from the hearts of the people. But Radical leaders want no such condition. It has been within their power to establish it during the last six years. They will never accomplish it. Their conduct and principles inevitably beget enmity, estrangement, and discord. The country's only hope is in a change of rulers.

With great respect, I am, very truly, your friend, M. C. KERR.

ORANGEISM.

An Orangeman is a man who cannot become a citizen of the United States on account of his obligation. The American Protestant Association is totally different, and is an American society. The former has the interests of the Church of England and the succession of the royal House of Hanover as its corner stone; the latter the dissemination of Protestant truths and the preservation of the Protestant religion in this country.—*Dispatch*.

If Orangemen are not citizens and cannot be according to their oaths, why do they demand the protection of a government they refuse to support or defend? Protection springs from allegiance. The Protestant churches of this country must also feel highly complimented in having the American Protestant Association declare, that it was established for the *preservation* of the Protestant religion in this country.

"IN Paris, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague bought six and a half yards of lace for eighteen thousand dollars, and the shop where it was sold retained a photograph of the costly fabric, and has it on exhibition."

We don't recommend any other of our poor American women to imitate the example.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Or our poor men either.

THE following from the N. Y. *Evening Express* applies with great force to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

LIES AND THE RIOT.

The lies are still legion. Even women go about peddling the lie that Gov. HOFFMAN was present in this city at the time of the KELSO Order No. 57, but for their excuse they say they read it in some Radical newspaper. The fact is, Gov. HOFFMAN nor his Private Secretary ever heard of the KELSO order until they reached Albany from Newport. As soon as they did hear of it the Governor left the capital by the 2 P. M train of Tuesday, and issued his proclamation the same night, Supt. KELSO having, in the meantime, revoked his Order No. 57 at the instance of the Governor. Let the public have the truth in this whole matter. Least of all should organs of public opinion lie, and when they make mistakes they ought to be the first to correct them. A newspaper deliberately concealing important facts in times like these, and upon a question most exciting and irritating to the people, as well as to sects and parties, is just no newspaper at all.

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THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Monday says:

On Wednesday next it will be forty-seven years since Augustin de Yturbide the first Emperor of Mexico, was shot. Three days ago, a daughter of this brave but unfortunate man, Miss Sabina de Yturbide, died in this city, which has been the home of varions members of the family ever since the tragedy of Padilla. She was a very excellent lady, but of most retiring disposition, and was best known in the church, of which she was a devout member. A brother died a few years ago in New York, and his remains were brought here and buried at St. John's Church, in Thirteenth street. Another brother resides in France, or did a short time ago. A son of his was adopted by the other unfortunate Emperor, Maximilial I, as his heir and successor to the Imperial crown of Mexico. The ex-Empress Madame Yturbide, died in this city a number of years ago.

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THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the late coal strike in this State, it is estimated, lost to the laboring classes $10,000,000, and no one can guess how many millions to capitalists. The Erie Railroad directors put down the loss to their road alone at $1,500,000, and the Erie was by no means the largest carrier. Every road, big and little, carrying coal has lost from a million and more down to tens of thousands. It is altogether proper that the consequences of the foolish not to say wicked, suspension should be kept steadily in view, as a means of preventing a recurrence.

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ONE of the Boston papers has interviewed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on the political situation and prospect. This New England Democratic statesman was not at all averse to the interviewing process, for he remarked: "I do not know why it is any more objectionable to be 'interviewed' out of one's sentiments than it is to state them in a stump speech. In fact, the somewhat illicit character of the 'interview' seems to secure for them a more extended currency than is accorded to the more formal speech."

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A NEW YORK correspondent asserts that if there was any danger of a quarrel between Mayor HALL and his friends and Governor HOFFMAN and his friends growing out of the events of Wednesday last, I am assured it is now about over, owing to the good offices of other parties who have endeavored to soothe an irritation that was mutual, and which at one time threatened to seriously disturb personal as well as party relations.

◆

AN American shipmaster who has studied the subject says that with American mechanics and American material "we can take the English LLOYD's rules and reduce them twenty per cent. and build a ship stronger, more durable, and consequently more seaworthy, than can now be built in any part of the United Kingdom."

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PINCHBECK, a colored Senator from New Orleans has sued the Jackson Railroad Company for refusing to let him have a sleeping berth. He lays his damages at twenty-five thousand dollars. The sleeping cars belong to the great PULLMAN, of Illinois, and the railroad company has no control over them. PINCH finds he was barking up the wrong tree.

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WE regret to learn that C. M. DUNCAN, Senator for the Nineteenth District is dangerously ill at his residence in Chambersburg.

NEW YORK CITY.

Obsequies of the Victims of the Recent Riots—Funeral Pageant of the Ninth—Death From a Gun Shot Wound—Foiled Burglars—Challenge From Dion—A Counterfeit Swindle—Excursion—Proceedings in Board of Police Commissioners—Resolutions Looking to Restricting the Nuisance of Parades and Processions—Mayor Hall Justifies His Course—Fourloughs for the Police—Two Additional Funerals—Gov. Hoffman Hung in Effigy—A Valiant Rioter Arraigned—Turnerverein Hall—A Scheutzen Fest in Progress.

Obsequies of the Victims of the Late Riots.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The funeral services of Wm. T. Lattimer were held yesterday in the Swedenborgian Church, on Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenue. He was one of the innocent victims of the riot. The body was not in the church. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends present. Rev. Mr. Keyes preached the sermon and made a few remarks alluding to the sudden and sad death of Mr. Lattimer and the severe affliction to his family. The remains are to be conveyed to Albany.

Among the funerals that took place yesterday were Thos. Sullivan, a victim of the riot. His death was caused by a volley fired by the military. The remains were escorted to the Cemetery by the Tweed Benevolent Association.

Charles H. Pettit, a young man who was shot down in the street by a stray bullet, after he had just parted with his affianced bride in order to make some purchases, was buried from the residence of his uncle, James Morton, No. 361 West Twenty-first street. James Monoghan, also killed by the military, was buried by the Hibernian Society. Michael Tully was also buried.

All along the route the funeral procession of Page and Wyatt, of the Ninth regiment, was accompanied and followed by an immense crowd, notwithstanding the rain which was pouring down in torrents. Every window of every house was filled with groups of men and women who had been patiently waiting all the afternoon for the appearance of the procession, and all the stoops of all the houses and housetops were lined with hundreds of anxious sight seers. At about half past six the funeral train started from the depot. Rumor was current during the early part of the day that the train would be attacked or thrown from the track, and Superintendent Kelso placed special policemen to guard every block through which the rail road traversed. Instead, however, of the train being attacked, the people in the cottages in the suburbs, and at every house outside of town near the track, had its quota of sympathizers with the regiment, who assembled at the windows and on the piazzas, and testified their respect for the dead by piously uncovering until the whole train had passed by. At Woodlawn the regiment and an escort of police some two hundred strong, who accompanied it from New York in the capacity of mourners rather than as an escort of protection, were met by an immense crowd. The procession to the grave was a very solemn one. The Ninth returned in safety to the city about ten o'clock, and on its way to the armory was loudly cheered by the people on the streets. At the Armory the police and regiment, before parading, cheered one another till they were hoarse. The experience of the Ninth during the past few days has made many hearts sad, but the regiment has evidently gained in popularity since that fatal Wednesday.

Died from His Wounds.

Clinton Gilbert, General Jordan's Assistant Assessor, who was shot by some unknown man during the Fifth ward whisky riot in Brooklyn, on Friday morning, died at the hospital of the Navy Yard yesterday, after two days of terrible agony.

Bold Burglars Balked.

Three professional burglars, having hired the basement of a house next to the bonded warehouse of Herman J. Meyer, in Greenwich street, where two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of merchandise was stored, were busily engaged on Saturday afternoon in cutting through the walls. The porter heard the noise raised by their operations, and gave the alarm. The burglars fled but one of them, calling himself Wm. King, was captured after a desperate struggle.

Kelso Sustained.

Among the more important documents bearing upon the causes of the first action taken by the civil authorities in regard to the recent troubles, there is published this morning a letter written by John J. Bond, the Orange leader, to Superintendent Kelso, two days before the riot, in which he implores that functionary to stop the Orange demonstration and spare an effusion of blood.

The Cue.

Cyrille Dion issued a notice in which he challenges any one to play him a game of three ball French Carom billiards. The amount of stakes to be not less than five hundred dollars a side, and it is thought in billiard circles that an international contest will be the result of his challenge.

Fools and Their Money Soon Parted.

John Roe was arrested at the instance of Joseph Ford, of Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, for swindling the latter to the amount of $2,300. Ford paid the money for counterfeit notes and received a box of sawdust.

Excursionists.

The New York Agricultural Editorial excursion party leave this city to morrow morning for Mammoth Cave, Ky., Kansas, Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. Among the excursionists are J. Kingsbury, editor of the *Northwestern Farmer*, Geo. S. Bowen and wife, of the Chicago *Bureau*.

Corner Stone Laid.

The corner stone of the building of the New York Turnverein Society at Third street was laid to-day. The building is fifty feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep, and will contain an assembly room, lecture room, schools, gymnasium, &c.

Restrictions on Parades.

In the Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. Manierre offered a preamble declaring that the occupation of public thoroughfares by parades and processions has grown to be an evil of such magnitude as to require police regulation or prohibition; that such occupation, which is not a right but only a toleration, has become odious and dangerous; therefore it is resolved, that excepting parades of the National Guard and funeral processions, no procession of any kind shall be permitted to occupy the streets of New York without permission from the Board of Police, in which event the Superintendent shall give escort and proper protection. Commissioner Barr offered a resolution for obtaining legal opinion on the best method of dealing with street processions. Both resolutions were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Bosworth and Barr.

Mayor Hall in seconding Mr. Barr's motion, denied the lawful right of any procession except the military to occupy the streets, and said the authorities were perfectly justified in forbidding processions. That it was done in the recent instance simply shows that the question was never before presented for decision. Never before did any procession engender circumstances threatening a breach of the peace. On the Mayor's motion a three days' leave of absence in batches of one hundred at a time was granted the patrolmen, who faithfully performed their duties on the 12th.

Two More Victims.

The funerals of two more victims of Wednesday's riot took place to-day. Augustus Gilbert, a compositor in the *Herald* office was burried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, and Jas. A. Clarke, proprietor of a paper collar factory was burried at Greenwood. Two more wounded died to-day at Yorkville.

Ashamed of Himself.

At the police court this morning John Mahoney, a respectable young man was arraigned at the Board to answer a felonious assault committed by him on two officers of the Seventy-first regiment yesterday, while on their way home from the obsequies of young Page. The prisoner said that he was ashamed of the position in which he found himself, but he had no one to blame for it but himself, he having been drunk at the time. He was held in $3,000 to answer.

Erie's Troubles.

Heath and Raphael filed a bill in equity to-day in the Clerk's Office of the United States Circuit Court, enjoining the Erie Railway Co. and the Farmers Loan and Trust Co. from making any further increase in the registry stock of the Erie Railway Company.

Shooting Contest.

The New York Schuetzenfest Corps, under command of Captain Gerder, are holding their fourteenth annual festival today and will contend during the next three days for prizes worth $1,000. Delegations from other cities will participate.

Governor Hoffman Hung in Effigy.

A large party of roughs in the Twelfth ward, Brooklyn, hung an effigy in Hamilton avenue this morning, bearing a breastplate labeled "John T. Hoffman, Governor of New York, died July 12, 1871.

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FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Gambetta on National Defense.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Gambetta was before the Committee of investigation appointed by the Assembly to inquire into the doings of the Government of National Defense. His testimony to-day was principally with regard to the raising of troops during his administration.

Metz Prays for Rossel—The Coming Elections—Washburne

PARIS, July 19.—The inhabitants of Metz have sent a petition to Thiers asking the pardon of Gen. Rossel.

The *Journal de Paris* attacks vigorously the circular of the Prefect of the Seine, which deprives occupants of furnished lodgings of the right to vote if they have not inhabited the premises continuously for twelve months.

The Parisian press have put forward a partial list of the candidates for the municipal elections, which appears to be satisfactory to the public.

Roukel announces himself to be a candidate for the first vacancy in the Assembly.

It is reported that Washburne, the American Minister, has assured the French Government that no person convicted of criminal acts in Paris, against the National Government during the reign of the Commune, will be permitted to reside in the United States.

No Duty on Cotton.

The decrees of the 6th and 19th of September, 1870, levying an import duty of three francs six centimes on each bale of cotton have been abrogated, and it is thought the Minister of Finance, M. Ponyer Quertier, has concluded to abandon the proposed duties upon raw materials.

Indictment Against Rochefort.

PARIS, July 19.—The indictment upon which M. de Rochefort is to be tried contains the following four counts: First, The provocation to hatred among citizens; Second, The incitement to civil war and pillage; Third, The publication of false news and spurious dispatches, knowing them to be false, consequently counterfeiting public and private writings; Fourth, The complicity in murder by instigating the arrest and execution of postages. The friends of the ex-Minister of National Defense deny the story that has been put out regarding his prostration and weakness. They assert that he is no way cast down, but it must be admitted that his position with such a list of charges, and the members of the court for his judges, is a sufficiently serious one.

Faidherbe Furloughed—Marquis of Lorne—Debate on Italian Question

PARIS, July 19.—Gen. Faidherbe has received a month's furloughed.

The Marquis of Lorne has purchased the estate of the Duc de Persignu at Champrond.

The debate on the Italian question in the Assembly is announced for Saturday. Monsieur Dupanioup Bishop of Orleans is expected to speak.

ENGLAND.

Abolition of Purchase System—Napoleon—Small Pox—Movements of Royal Personages—Victoria Snubs the "Coming Monarchs."

LONDON, July 19.—The *Standard* says: Gladstone will abolish the system of purchases of army commissions.

Several members of the royal family visited Napoleon.

Small-pox is decreasing in London.

Princess Helena, of England, wife of Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, is about to visit the Continent to seek relief from an affection of the lungs.

NEW YORK, July 19.—According to the London correspondent at Piccadilly, Napoleon visits the town every day, and generally strolls along the sunny side of Bond street, or haunts the bow windows of a club house. He is very popular with the working classes, who cheer him. He is getting very fat.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are industriously doing London like any other visitors, and work hard at it.

The future Emperor and Empress of Germany were snubbed by Queen Victoria on the occasion of their recent visit to England. Her Majesty refused to take them in at any of her palaces, and they were obliged to lodge with the common ambassador.

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NEW YORK, July 17.—Joe Coburn says he is anxious to meet Mace in the ring, and if Mace will increase the stakes to $10,000, he will accommodate him by going to New Orleans.

THE TICHBORNE ESTATES.

Who the Claimant Is—A Paradoxical Fact—The Pretended Tichborne a Natural Son—English Aristocracy Behind the Scenes—New Departure for the Defense.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Times* special correspondent writes as follows in regard to the Tichborne case:

The information I give you will be the first publication of the paradoxical fact that the claimant is both Tichborne and Orton. Scouting mystery, I proceed to the solution. When Roger C. Tichborne left England for South America, his uncle Sir James Doughty was in possession of the Tichborne estates. He dying childless, the title and estates fell to the claimant's father, who also dying, his eldest son, Roger C. would inherit had he survived. It was believed that Roger perished in 1853 in the shipwreck of the ship Belle, in which he unquestionably sailed from Rio to New York.

His younger brother, Alfred, succeeded, and he dying at the age of twenty-six years, left an infant who, had not the claimant appeared, would, unobstructedly on arriving at the legal age, have assumed the title and proprietorship of the estates. All these facts are not new to you, but this one is, that the claimant's father had an illegitimate child by his cook, Mary Orton, a sister of old George Orton, who, defense say, was claimant's father and by whom claimant, under the name of Arthur Orton, was brought up. The boy was ignorant of his true parentage, and after many strange vicssitudes, settled in Australia, where he was found in 1866, under the name of Tom Castro, pursuing the calling of his pulative father, that of a butcher.

Old Lady Tichborne was of an erratic and unsound mind, and though thirteen years had transpired without tidings from her long lost son, she was monomaniacal on the subject, and not despairing has continued to advertise offers of rewards.

There was in the family of Tichbornes a negro named Bogle, who, perhaps alone, was in the secret of the natural son to the claimant's father, who would be half brother to the real Roger, and like a cunning old negro, as he is, he went off quietly to Sidney, and there finding Tom Castro, *alias* Arthur Orton, revealed to him the secret of his parentage and the situation in relation to the title and estates of Tichborne.

With this revelation the mystery disappears. For from Bogle and Lady Tichborne, who was easily persuaded to recognize the claimant as her own son, the claimant acquired his knowledge of the history of the real Roger after his sixteenth year, from which time he resided in England, when Bogle and the other servants of the family knew but little of Roger's boyhood in Erance. We have the explanation of the remarkable fact that the claimant's evidence to his history, prior to his sixteenth year, is so lame and unsatisfactory. It is rumored that the defense is so alarmed at the strength the plaintiff's case disclosed on cross-examination, that they will, on the re-assembling of court, shift their grounds and attempt to defeat claimant as the natural son of Sir James Tichborne.

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ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Second Triennial Re-Union—Large Attendance—Ulysses Excuses Himself—Orations—Poem by John Hay—"The Advance Guard."

NEW YORK, July 19.—The second triennial re-union of the Army of the James took place at Apello Hall to-day. The attendance of representatives of the various corps—Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth—which composed the Army of the James, was very large. Among them were Chaplain Thomas, Gen's. Carleton, Graham, Davis, Stewart of New Jersey, Hencks, Duncan, and Sarrell; Major Lockwood, Captain Howell, Gen. Hodges, Major Kesselburg, and Gen. Alden of Troy; Major Sawyer, and Col's. Pell, McDonald, McKay, Davenport, and Lawrence, and Major Bulard.

Ulysses Cannot Come.

The following dispatch was received by Captain John H. Howell from General Horace Porter:

"I regret that neither the President nor I will be able to attend the meeting of the Army of the James on account of other engagements.

[Signed,] HORACE PORTER.

The following poem was composed and read by John Hay:

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

In the dream of the Northern Poets,
  The brave who in battle die,
Fight on in shadowy phalanx
  In the field of the upper sky;
And as we read the sounding rhyme,
  The reverent fancy hears
The ghastly ring of the viewless swords,
  And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think, with imperious questioning,
  Of the brothers that we lost,
And we strive to track, in death's mystery,
  The flight of each valliant ghost;
The northern myth comes back to us,
  And we feel, through our sorrow's night,
That those young souls are striving still—
  Somewhere—for truth and right.

It was not their limit for rest and sleep—
  Their hearts beat high and strong;
In their fresh veins the blood of youth
  Was singing its hot, sweet song;
The open Heaven bent over them,
  'Mid flowers their lithe feet trod,
Their lives lay vivid in light, and blest
  By the smiles of women and God.

Again, they come again;
  I hear the tread of that goodly band,
I know the flash of Ellsworth's eye,
  And the grasp of his hard, warm hand;
And Putnam—and Shaw, of the lion heart
  With eye like a Boston girl's;
And I see the light of the Heaven which shone
  On Ulric Dalghren's curls.

There is no power in the gloom of hell
  To quench those spirits' fire—
There is no charm in the bliss of Heaven,
  To bid them not aspire;
But somewhere in the eternal plan,
  That strength, that life, survive,
And, like the flies on Lookout's crest,
  Above Death's clouds they strive.

A chosen corps, they are marching on,
  In a wider field than ours—
Those bright battalions still fulfill
  The scheme of Heavenly powers;
And high, brave thoughts float down to us,
  The echoes of that far fight,
Like the flash of a distant picket's gun,
  Through the shades of the severing night.

No fear for them in our lower field—
  Let us toil with arms unstained,
That at last we be worthy to stand with them
  On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,
  In Time's declining sun.
When the bugles of God shall sound the recall,
  And the battle of Life be won.

Subsequently the Army of the James Society elected the following officers: President—Brevet Major General James R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Vice Presidents—Brevet Major General Charles K. Graham, of New York, Brevet Major General Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, Brevet Brigadier General O. S. Mann, of Illinois, Brevet Major General William E. Kesselberg.

Recording Secretary—Major General H. Howell.

Treasurer—Brevet Brig General Charles A. Carlton, of New York.

Chaplain—Rev. William H. Taylor.

Orator at next meeting—Brevet Major General Thomas Osborne, of Illinois.

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HARTFORT, Conn., July 19.—In the House to-day a resolution appropriating $500,000 for a new State House in New Haven, was defeated by a vote of 83 to 118.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Result of Tuesday's Storms

MEMPHIS, July 19—The storm last night surpassed in fury anything witnessed here in years. The telegraph wires north were all prostrated. Trees were uprooted and vast damage was done to the crops. The night express trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad hence for Chatanooga, run through a trestle, washed away by the flood near Grand Junction, killing the engineer and wounding twelve or fifteen passengers. Further particulars are anxiously looked for.

[Second Dispatch.]

MEMPHIS, July 19.—An accident occurred to the eastward bound train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad about a mile east of Grand Junction this morning. The rain the night before washed away the tresle, the engineer did not see it until too late to stop the train, consisting of an engine, tender, baggage and two passenger cars fell into the ditch. The rear passenger car became separated from the others and was not injured. The following is the list of killed and wounded as far as heard from:

Killed—George Gibbs, engineer; I. J. Montgomery, firemen.

Wounded—Passengers, Wellis, cheek, severely; James Tucker, leg broken; J. M. Atlins, slightly; Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and Lawdon Humes, cut about the head and face; James Dalzen, arm fractured; besides five or six others whose names are unknown.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Value of a Metropolitan Journal.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The shares in the New York *Times* attached to the Raymond estates representing about one-third the property, were yesterday purchased by E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, Cayuga county. Mr. Morgan was an origina stock-holder, and has been for some time time past one of the managing partners of the paper, in conjunction with George Jones, another of the original proprietors. These two gentlemen now hold eighty out of one hundred shares of stock in their own hands. Price paid in ready money for the shares in question, $375,000. Down to the time of Mr. Raymond's death the shares had never been sold for more than $6,000 each. Morgan has now paid upward of $11,000 each for thirty-four of them.

National Bar Iron Association.

A meeting of eastern manufacturers was held in this city yesterday. The main object of which was to complete arrangements for a convention in Philadelphia on the 6th of September to organize a National Bar Iron Association. The delegates to the meeting represented $50,000,000 in capital.

Two More Victims of the Riots.

Edwin Stanton, aged eighteen, and Peter McCaffrey died yesterday from wounds received during the riot last Wednesday.

Small-Pox.

The committee of the Kings county Medical Society report 1,354 cases of small-pox in Brooklyn for the year ending July 1st, not a few of which were fatal. The cases for the past month averaged eight per day. The Physicians probably make a united effort for a general vaccination.

The Horse Plague

Is affecting the stables of the Brooklyn and Long Island Railroad Company.

Burial Service.

The funeral of Clinton Gilbert, the victim of the Brooklyn whisky raid was today largely attended. There was much excitement among the revenue officers of that district, and rumors were thick that extreme repressive measures would be taken against the illicit whisky region. Gen. Jourdan, Assessor of the District, has interviewed the President on the subject.

Smelting

At the United States Assay office in New York has been suspended until the machinery for the consumption of the sulphurous fumes, which are considered deleterious to health, is finished.

Mortuary.

The deaths in New York for the past week were 857, and in Brooklyn 346, both showing a large increase.

Effigy of Gov. Hoffman.

Another effigy of Governor Hoffman was suspended in Brooklyn this morning by the friends of Cleary, one of the victims of the New York riots.

How Grant Exercises the Pardoning Power.

Dr. Alvah Blaisdell, a well known distiller, was convicted some time ago, in the United States District Court, of defrauding the Government by means of illicit distillation. He was at one time president of a society organized to protect the Government from whisky frauds. Soon after he was convicted, his friends made strenuous efforts to secure his pardon, and have at last succeeded. This morning Marshal Sharpe received from President Grant a pardon for the doctor, and he will be set at liberty to-day.

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OBITUARY.

Dr. Geo. C. Blackman.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Dr. Geo. C. Blackman, Professor of Surgery in the Ohio Medical College, died of dropsy, tonight at ten o'clock, after a protracted illness. He was one of the most distinguished surgeons in the United States, and his marked abilities have also received honorable recognition among the medical men of Europe. He was elected to a membership of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, of London, when a young man, and when few Americans had received such distinguished honor. He died at the age of fifty-two.

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THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

His Education the Duty and the High Privilege of the White Race

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19.—The State Convention of Teachers and School Superintendents of Alabama, resolved today, by a unanimous vote, that the education of the colored race was the duty and the high privilege of the white race, and that the Convention concur in any measures calculated to accomplish that result.

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CINCINNATI, July 19.—A special to the *Times and Chronicle* from Hamilton, Ohio, says: Judge Gilmore to-day granted a change of venue to Dan. McGlynn and Jim McGehan, indicted for the murder of Meyers to Preble county, and Ich. Scheeley to Montgomery. Jack Garver remains in Butler.

MIDNIGHT HORROR.

STEAMER DISCOVERED IN FLAMES

CHICAGO, July 19.—At about ten o'clock last night the Steamer Joseph Barber, running between this point and St. Joseph, Michigan, left the latter point with a cargo of fruit. At midnight when about thirty-five miles from St. Joseph, The Barber was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes she was completely enveloped in flames. The panic was dreadful. All but the working crew were in their berths, and they rushed out almost destitute of clothing.

As is usual at such times every available portable object was seized and thrown overboard, and occupied by the frightened fugitives. There happened to be a small raft on the upper deck which was taken by four of the crew, who got on it, while those possessed of cool heads loosened the boats and got in them. As soon as the boats struck water those who had jumped overboard took to them and for a time it was feared that all would be swamped. The vessel burned like a tinder box, the lurid flame lighting up the heavens for miles around.

At about an hour before the Barber went down the steamer Carona, attracted by the blazing vessel bore down upon her and picked up some eighteen persons, and the propeller Van Hoolet came along at about the same time and saved twelve others. Two persons only are missing, a deck hand and the watchman. The cargo consisted of fruit, and all was lost. The Jas. Barber was a second class boat and valued at $20,000, with an insurance of $7,000. She was owned by Mr. Chapman, and commanded by Jas. Shaw. The cause of the fire is unknown.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1871.

Beer Stamps.

The number of beer stamps of different denominations issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, was 22,703,808, representing $7,485,462, being an increase over the previous year of 2,297,653 stamps and $729,562.

Educational Statistics.

General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has collected from all available sources, a list of the names of Colleges and Collegiate Institutes instituted in the United States. The total number of names embraced in this list is 469. Of which 306 appear to be names of colleges, 66 Roman Catholic Schools, 68 Colleges for females, and 29 Institutes or High Schools for males. In 1700 the number of English speaking persons in the United States was 6,900,000. In 1871 that number had increased to 37,000,000. This officer has also prepared chronological tables of the Universities of Europe, which show that the first University established in Europe was founded in Bologna, Italy, in 1119 Other European countries founded their first Universities at the following times:

Country.	Date.	Country.	Date.
France	1190	England	1201
Spain	1222	Portugal	1201
Austria	1348	Switzerland	136
Germany	1386	Scotland	14108
Belgium	1426	Sweden	1477
Denmark	1479	Poland	1570
Holland	1575	Ireland	1593
Hungary	1635	Finland	1640
Prussia	1755	Norway	1811
Greece	1923		

The number of Universities founded in Europe in each century were as follows:

Century.	No.	Century.	No.
Twelfth	21	Thirteenth	11
Fourteenth	15	Fifteenth	23
Sixteenth	19	Seventeenth	9
Eighteenth	13	Nineteenth	21

General Eaton is having prepared an outline system of education in the United States for the use of the Japanese Minister.

To Be Sustained.

The motion for a new trial in the case case of Dr. Sherman, abortionist, convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of Henrietta Peldon, has been over ruled by the Criminal Court. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

Dead.

McCartney the defaulting Superintendent of the Postoffice Department died last night. Several days ago one of his children died.

Another Specimen of Radical Honesty

The Postmaster at Jacksonville, Florida, who is a son of Governor Reed of that State, has become a defaulter to the Postoffice Department in the sum of $1,700. A special agent was sent to investigate the matter, with directions to arrest Reed unless he refunded the amount. In consequence of some other operation, the amount due the department proper was reduced about nine thousand dollars. A letter received from the agent states that the friends of Reed will probably make the amount good. The Department will, however, remove Reed at once from office

Military Assistance to Vincent Collyer.

The War Department has addressed a letter to the commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, stating that the President directs, so far as the resources of the General permit, assistance shall be given, in provisions, transportation and military protection, to Vincent Collyer, the Indian Commissioner, in endeavoring to collect the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona upon a reservation at Canada Alamosk, and also to such Indians as may be induced to come in, both on the way and after arrival at the reservation. A similar letter has been addressed to the commanding General of the Department of Arizona, and copies furnished to the commanding Generals of the Military Divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific, and the Commissary General of subsistence.

The Weather To-day.

It is probable that a short but heavy rain will pass over Maryland and New Jersey, and possibly Connecticut; but rising barometer and clearing weather with fresh northwest winds are probable for Thursday from Illinois and Wisconsin eastward to the Atlantic coast. Threatening weather will probably continue in Northern Florida, with partially cloudy weather in the interior of the Gulf States.

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MURDER TRIAL.

Guilty in the First Degree—The Death Penalty.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 19.—The jury in the Buckhout trial, after remaining out all night, came into court at ten o'clock this morning and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree with a recommendation to mercy. After some time spent in deliberations the Court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the first day of September next.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS & DEBILITATED,

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do feel dull, istless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspeysia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Sarsaparilla

WILL RADICALLY EXTERMINATE FROM THE SYSTEM SCROFULA, SYPHILIS FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, CANKERS, RUNNINGS FROM THE EAR, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, NODES, RICKETS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, NIGHT SWEATS, RASH, TETTER, HUMORS OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE SYSTEM FOR YEARS.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its Blood-Purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Eyresipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pills,

The Most Reliable Purgative and Cathartic Known—Superseding Salts, Magnesia, etc.

n Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Are purely vegetable, being composed of

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE

AND

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CORNER STONE LAYING

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock the Corner Stone of the new St. Bridgets Church, which is being rebuilt on the ruins of the church building destroyed by fire, on the 8th of April last, was laid. The original church building which is now used as a school house, was built in 1853, and the first was mass celebrated on Christmas morning of that year. This church was used by the congregation some fourteen years, until some four years ago, when it was found inadequate for the congregation. Accordingly a large substantial, and elegant structure was erected at a cost of some $30,000. Before the church was completed, and while the congregation were still worshipping in the basement of their new church, the work of many years of toil and sacrifice, was destroyed by fire. The members of the congregation immediately went to work to rebuild the burnt church, and yesterday the corner of the edifice was laid with appropriate "pomp and circumstance" and in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The new building is considerably larger than the one burnt, and will be when finished one of the handsomest and most substantial structures in the city. About three o'clock the St. Bridgets Benevolent Association assembled at the church, and with the St. Bridgets Silver Cornet band at their head, marched to the Cathedral to escort the city societies to the Corner Stone laying. At the Cathedral they were met by delegations from various city societies which formed about four o'clock and marched to St. Bridgets Church in the following order:

Chief Marshal—John Fisher.

Aids—Neil McFarland, Chas. F. McBride.

Brotherhood of St. Joseph turned out two hundred and twenty-five members, with blue velvet sashes and rosettes, carrying an American flag, preceded by the Cathedral band.

Ancient order of Hibernians turned out two hundred members, with green badges and silver rosettes, and preceded by a brass band.

St. Marys Brotherhood, from St. Mary's Point Church, turned out eighty members with handsome blue sashes and preceded by the Iron City Band.

St. James Benevolent Society, of St. James Church, Temperanceville, sixty members, in full regalia and carrying a large American flag.

St. Peters Benevolent Society with handsome blue velvet sashes, and carrying a handsome banner and an American Flag. Sixty members turned out. St. Benedict's Society of Trinity Church fifty members. Both societies were preceded by the Trinity Church Brass Band.

St. Bridget's Benevolent Association turned out seventy-five members with handsome purple velvet sashes with silver rosettes and preceded by the St. Bridget's Cornet Band.

After the head of the procession reached the church ground, through an open order movement the St. Bridget's Benevolent Association marched to the front, preceded by the St. Bridget's Band, and formed a guard of honor to the Bishop and clergy who followed in carriages. On arriving on the ground the Bishops and clergy ascended the platform, followed by the Cathedral and St. Bridget's Bands, which with fifty-three pieces, immediately struck up a "Grand March," which made the welkin ring. The Bishops then stepped to the front and delivered the following address:

My Beloved Friends:—The life of man on earth is a mixture of joys and sorrows. So also is the history of the church. It is one of mingled joys and sorrows. A few months ago all the members of St. Bridget's Church were in great grief because the church they loved so well was reduced to ashes. The day after the sad occurrence I met several members of St. Bridget's Church, and I can inform you that they looked grief stricken indeed. I could hardly find words to console them. But I see them to-day rejoicing because their church is to be rebuilt. The day of the catastrophe was a day of tribulation; now it is a season of joy. What I say to St. Bridget's I may say in a larger sense of the whole Catholic church. It has had its sorrows as well as its joys. Sorrow was the legacy left by our Blessed Redeemer to his children of the Church. But your sorrow shall be turned into joy. We know that the first ages of the church were of conflict and of persecution; of suffering and of sorrow. Our ancestors had to hide themselves in caves and in the Catacombs, to celebrate in the dark and gloomy recesses of the earth the rites of the church, and to offer to God the sublime sacrifice. But we now live in a country where we have the fullest and largest liberty to worship God, erect churches, march in procession, &c., and to use every proper means for the propogation of our holy religion, and we ought to allow to every man or body of men the same liberty which we claim for ourselves. Here we have full scope to build as many churches as we please, and we ought to thank God for it, that we have a country where the fullest liberty is recognized and be willing to accord it to others. The building a church is an event of great importance to Catholics, because we know we are building a temple for the carrying out of the same glorious work which its founder promised. Therefore when we erect new churches we are but carrying out the work of the Lord. The church to a Catholic is a most holy thing. There we celebrate the Holy Mysteries—there we are baptized and receive the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit—there we receive the most holy sacrament of the New Law. The church is, therefore, in an especial manner dear to every Catholic heart. The material church is only a part of the great work. We are each of us spiritual stones in the building of the great spiritual edifice, and that you may be made partakers in the blessings that flow from it is a blessing I wish you all."

The Bishop and clergy then descended from the platform and marched in order to the rear of the church, where a large wooden cross with a red, white and blue wreath was erected on the site of the altar in the burnt church. The cross was blessed with holy water, and prayers recited by the Bishop and clergy. The procession then returned to the front of the Church and ascended a small platform erected where the corner stone was to be laid.

Prayers were read and the "Kyrie Elieson" recited and the stone sprinkled with holy water, after which a small tin box about six by twelve inches was deposited in the cavity. In the box was contained a copy of the *Gazette, Dispatch, Chronicle, Commercial, Mail,* THE POST, and a parchment containing the names of the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, Mayor of the city, specimens of fractional currency, and photographs of the members of the church Building Committee, and the Pastor of the church, Rev. J. Treacy.

Just as the ceremony was concluded the rain, which had been threatening for some time, began to fall, and the vast concourse which had lined the sides of the street, door steps, fences, church walls and every available point of observation, rapidly dispersed to their homes.

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Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap,* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

A Man Commits Suicide by taking Morphine—Memoranda, a Letter and a Will found on His Person.

A very strange case of suicide occurred yesterday morning at Perrysville. About seven o'clock in the morning a man named W. H. Rodenboch went out to look after some cattle and observed a man sleeping in the open field. It appears he did not disturb his slumber but went out again at ten o'clock to see what the man was doing, and found that he was still sleeping. No doubt Rodenboch imagined that the unfortunate man was sleeping off the effects of a nights debauch, and did not consider it necessary to awake him. He returned again at two o'clock and found that the sleeper had passed into that deepest of all slumbers—death

On examination a phial was found at his side about one-third full of morphine, and another in his pocket entirely full. A memorandum was found with the following: "Send my pocket-book to Mrs. B. Schlessinger, Pretroleum Centre. All my stocks to be divided between Mrs. Hollingsworth, of Youngstown, Ohio and Mrs B. Schlessinger, Petroleum Centre—two-thirds to Mrs. Hollingsworth, one-third to Mrs. B. Schlessinger."

(Signed) THOMAS A. COULSTON.

A letter was found upon the person of deceased signed "J. D. Arey, Altoona" merely giving a description of the town and the state of business &c.

Across this letter was written in lead pencil the following: "Shaddy take the dollar silk and divide it between you and Annie. Give Miss Emma Parriche the two and a half dollar silk, or *vice versa,* as a token of my esteem and regard for you both.

(Signed) THOMAS A. COULSTON."

In another part was written by the same "Should you visit Europe tell my folks the life that I have led in Youngstown."

There was a silver watch found upon his person. There were evident manifestations that his death throes had been very severe and that he died in convulsions, there being a piece bitten out of his lip and a piece off of one his fingers. Squire Avery took charge of the effects found on the body of deceased, and the Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

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A HEROIC LAD DROWNED.

A Lad Attempts to Save a Drowning Comrade and is Drowned—the First Boy Subsequently Rescued.

On Saturday afternoon the most distressing case of drowning that we have heard of for a long time occurred in the Monongahely river. A little boy, in his his endeavors to save the life of a drowning lad, himself became the victim. It appears that several boys were swimming in the river, just below dam No. 1. One of them got beyond his depth and was about drowning, when a little fellow named Edward Benjamin Wells jumped in to save him. Little Eddie struggled with the boy, endeavoring to save him, but was unable to make much headway, and at length it appeared evident that both would drown. Just then a third boy jumped in to lend his assistance, and succeeded in safely bringing to the shore the first boy. Eddie Wells, however, had become so exhausted in his endeavors to save the latter that he became powerless in the water, and while the other boy was being brought safely to shore poor little Eddie sank to rise no more. The brave little fellow had laid down his own life in his endeavors to save that of a comrade. The river was dragged for some distance, and the body recovered. Little Eddie was thirteen years of age, and was a son of Mr. John Wells, the bricklayer, living in St. Patrick's alley, Sixth ward, and a nephew of Mr. Samuel Ingalls.

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ALL FOR ONE CENT.

"I Was a Stranger and They Took Me In."

Yesterday afternoon a man named Jas. Kline, hailing from the pine regions, attempted to evade the payment of toll on the St. Clair street bridge. On refusing to fork over the "one cent" he was arrested for disorderly conduct by Hugh Bole, one of the bridge policemen, and taken before Alderman Humbert, who graciously reduced the fine to $2 50 in consideration of the reduced condition of defendant's exehequer.

Mr. K. not having the required amount of green paper, and having a valuable "cylinder escapement," he sent for "my uncle" Leroy. Leroy was on hand in a few moments, but unfortunately he had just made his bank deposit, and it being after banking hours things again came to a halt. But Leroy was equal to the emergency. He stepped around the corner, borrowed the amount from a Market street merchant, and in a few moments the financial wheels were greased and all went merry as a marriage bell. The "lucre" was duly paid, Leroy took his "collateral" and our "most potent, grave and reverend seigneur" from the country took his departure a sadder if not a wiser man.

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CLINTON GOES TO CLAREMONT.

Judgment on Saturday—Miss Smith's Story.

The Clinton divorce case was up on Saturday and finally disposed of on Saturday. It will be remembered that Saturday week, upon the motion of the District Attorney, the court rescinded its former order suspending sentence, Judge Stowe stating that that order had been made under a misapprehension of facts, and set Saturday for the sentence. The affidavits of Mr Smith, Mrs. Smith and the daughter, Mary Gothart, were offered at the time, each averring that he or she had received no money whatever in connection with the suit, as had been represented to the court, and under which representations the order for suspension of sentence had been made.

During the week it was given out that the affidavits of William Clifton, the defendant, and others, had been taken, which stated positively that Clifton had paid the Smiths money. These were expected to be produced in court on Saturdar, and it was thought a little sensation would be raised, which would probably interfere with the passage of sentence. None, however, were produced and the matter was not mentioned.

Clinton was called up on Saturday, when Judge Stowe sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the Commonwealth the cost of prosecution and to serve six months in the county Work House. He was remanded to jail and will be taken to Claremont.

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THE Orange Lodge of Pittsburgh in their meeting on the 12th inst., repudiated the idea of owing allegiance to the British Government, and claimed the right of their brethren to march through the streets in peaceable procession.

Aquatic.

Decidedly the best aquatic event of the season in this vicinity so far, was the single scull race on Saturday afternoon, on the lower Monongahela course, between Rooney Miller, of the McKee club, and Eph. Morris, of the Clipper, for three hundred dollars a side. The result, which was in favor of Morris, was rather unexpected to many, as Miller last year easily vanquished his opponent of yesterday, and this is the first race, we believe, that a representative of the McKee club has lost for a long time. Five o'clock on Saturday afternoon was the hour announced for the race, and by that time about two thousand persons had assembled about the wharf, on the boats and on the bridge, to witness the contest. When five o'clock came it was announced that the water was too rough to row, and it was postponed to six, and finally to seven. Promptly at the latter hour, the water being then quite smooth, the men made their appearance in their shells. Thos. Rees was chosen as referee, John Carl acting as judge for Miller, and Messrs. Phelin and Cummins for Morris.

At five minutes past seven the men were started off. Both moved away with a good grace, and for some time kept together; in fact, neither had the advantage of the other until they passed Market street. The start was an excellent one.

Morris came in the winner by about two lengths, the time for the three miles recorded by the referee being twenty minutes and fifty-eight seconds. The result was recived with loud bellowing and congratulations by the Morris men, and the crowd slowly left the scene.

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Fatal Accident to a Pittsburgher Named Perry.

We are informed by a telegram from Cincinnati this morning, that an old man named Perry, supposed to be a native of Pittsburgh, fell from a westward bonnd train on Friday night last, near Alliance, sustaining very severe injuries, from which he died yesterday.

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A Spring Wagon Accident.

An accident occurred yesterday evening at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, by a fall from a spring wagon. The occupants of the wagon were Mr. J. Lang and wife with a child two years of age, and George Hogue. Mr. Lang and wife escaped uninjured, but it is feared that the child is hurt internally. Mr. Hogue had his arm broken and received other injuries about the shoulders and legs. The parties all reside in Allegheny.

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Death by Drowning.

A man named Thomas Davin met his death very suddenly, yesterday, at Negley's Run. It appears that he went into water to bathe, and either took cramps or got beyond his depth and suddenly sank. It does not appear that any attempt was made to rescue him. The body was soon recovered, and an inquest will probably be held to-day.

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Sunstruck.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a young man named Emerson, residing in Allegheny, was overcome by the heat while passing along Seventh street, in front of the old Allegheny Engine House. He was conveyed into the "Ivy Green House" by Mr. Meenan, and Dr. McCann was summoned. The Dr. promptly applied restoratives and in a few hours the patient was sufficiently well to be taken to his home in a buggy. He is still in a very precarious condition.

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Military.

At the last meeting of Hampton's battery the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Orderly Sergeant, Jno. Marshall; Q. M. Sergeant, B. F. Clark; first duty Sergeant, E. J. Wilkins; second duty Sergeant, Jos. E. Jones; third duty Sergeant, W. Sands; fourth duty Sergeant, Robert Marshall. First Corporal, B. C. Bullock; second Corporal, Jos. E. Jones; third Corporal, Thomas Booth; fourth Corporal, A. Glenn; fifth Corporal, Robt. Matchett; sixth Corporal, Will. Thomas. Guidon-bearer, W. Arbogast. The battery has received an invitation from the citizens of Cannonsburg to visit them when the Duquesne Greys do, and they are making all the necessary arrangements to go by way of the pike, should a number of horses be obtained.

Died From His Injuries.

We regret to announce the death of John Flinn, the well known contractor and former Street Commissioner of the Second district, which took place between seven and eight o'clock, last morning. Mr. Flinn was a man of determination, energy and perseverance, and by these had been commendably successful in life. While he was of rather quick temper, and often hasty in his actions, he yet was possessed of generous impulses, and warm heartedness, and by those who knew him best was much thought of. He was a shoemaker by trade and came to this country a number of years ago, after his release from an imprisonment in England for some alleged political offences. His untimely death will be regretted by many friends.

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Alleged Blackmail.

A man named David Ford was before Mayor Brush on Saturday morning on a charge of common barratry, officer George W. Garrison appearing as prosecutor. It is alleged that the defendant entered prosecutions against quite a number of saloon-keepers for the purpose of "blackmail.' The information read that Ford "instituted a number of unjust and vexatious suits to harrass, annoy and vex a large number of persons with and for the purpose of extorting money,' &c. The Mayor held Ford in the sum of one thousand dollars bail to appear for a hearing in the after noon at three o'clock. He failed to procure the necessary amount and was sent to jail.

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Pimples Removed.

and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

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Millions Bear Testimony.

to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

To cure coughs, colds and sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

All Women are Not Beautiful.

But all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse Pimples, Sunburns, Moth-patches, &c., she may posses a pearl-like complexion, the envy of her sex and the admiration of the other. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this Balm. It imparts a youthful bloom to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, the oldest, the best and the most popular hair dressing in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. jy15:&W

1871. PROSPECTUS 1871.

OF THE

CAMPAIGN POST.

The many and vital interests involved in the Pending State Campaign make it more than ordinarily essential to

Circulate Democratic Documents,

And thus present to the minds and judgments of the people the necessity of voting out of power their present

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Believing that in no other way can this be done so

CHEAPLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY

AND SO EFFECTUALLY,

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From the fifteenth of July until the fifteenth of November, or for a period of four months.

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For the purpose of increasing the circulation of THE CAMPAIGN POST, we offer it at the following remarkably low rates—which barely cover the cost of white paper:

SINGLE COPIES, - - - 50 CENTS

IN CLUBS OF 5 OR OVER, 40 DO.

THE CAMPAIGN POST will contain forty-eight columns of reading matter in each issue, made up of Editorials, Political, Literary and General News Matter, and the Markets. In fact it will be a

FIRST CLASS FAMILY PAPER,

Worth fully double the subscription price. All the principal elections in the United States will take place before the campaign paper expires.

Remember that these terms apply strictly to the Campaign Paper. All orders should be sent to

JAS. P. BARR & Co., Publishers,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

GIFT, GIFT, GIFT—

GIFT, GIFT, GIFT,
GIFT, GIFT, GIFT.

The best Gift to present to a sick friend, whom you know to be deceived by Quacks, is to send him a package of the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

It will cure in from two to four days. It will save exposure and perhaps life. Sold in Pittsburgh.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

It cures Scrofula.
It cures Ulcers and Sores.
It cures Tetters, Scales and Boils.
It cures ulceration of the Kidneys.
It cures Female Weakness.
It cures Syphilis, and all

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

In any manner, shape or form in which it may exhibit itself.

The genuine preparation is sold by

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APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

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And many others.

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General Agent for Pittsburgh District.
June 1, 1871. jun1:TU-TH&S:3md&eow.W3m

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A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIS.

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jy8-6tw White Ash, Allegheny county, Pa.

THE LATE RIOTS.

The Day After the Battle.

NEW YORK, July 13—7 A. M.—Everything is quiet this morning. The troops bivouacked all night and are still under arms, some at their armories, and others in the streets. Mounted police still patrol the streets. No disturbance is apprehended to-day.

Last Night on Broadway and the Bowery.

The city last night presented quite a contrast to its usual appearance; stillness was visible, the streets to a great extent were deserted, and few were found enjoying their usual promenade. Broadway looked as if every one had gone out of town. Business houses, which generally remain open until nine or ten o'clock, were closed at an early hour. The stages on the road were few and those comparatively empty. The Bowery did not present a much livelier appearance than its rival. On Broadway, in the vicinity of the theatres, a few knots of people were observed. But with this exception, the sparse numbers on the street were remakable.

Elsewhere.

The Third avenue cars, which are always overcrowded up to ten o'clock, were not more than half filled last evening.

This state of affairs may be taken as applying generally to the whole city.

Grave apprehension existed of further riots taking place during the night, and all respectable and peaceably disposed

The Scene of Slaughter.

In the early part of the evening there was a large crowd stretched from Twenty fourth to Twenty-eighth streets, on the east side of Eighth avenue gazing at and into some of the houses which had been struck by bullets, and where there were other evidences of the day's sanguinary conflict.

In the cellar way leading to a bathing establishment on the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street was a pool of blood. The building was chipped in several places above the first story. In the corner of an area-way, connected with the same building, was another pool of blood, and blood spattered on some boards and other wood stored in the area-way.

The Utah House, on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, is among the buildings which bear unmistakable evidence of having been chipped by musket balls.

On the Twenty-sixth street at No. 269, there was blood spattered over the basement floor, presenting a sickening sight.

In the gutter at the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street were pools of blood and pieces of some part of the head of some one who had been mortally wounded. A large crowd lingered looking at this until it was dark.

Grief-Distracted Relatives.

Soon after the fighting began, news of a bloody massacre flew like wild-fire all over the city, and every home, that had sent forth a representative defender of peace, was racked with agitation. Throngs of distracted women hurried to the police stations and hospitals, eager to know the names of the killed and wounded. When recognitions took place the exhibition of sympathy and grief was heartrending to witness. It is simply impossible to give any full and correct idea of the occasion at the Sixteenth precinct station.

Over One Hundred Rioters Killed, and Three Hundred Wounded.

On the west of Twentieth street was a ghastly spectacle. Vast crowds filled the street in front of the entrance. The already exhausted police, streaming with perspiration and weak with thirst and hunger, sould scarcely make way for the arrival of improvised ambulances, which were of every style, pressed in for the dreadful duty. Bakers, grocers and market wagons and omnibusses were used, and came in rapid succession, freighted with dead and wounded victims. Confusion naturally reigned everywhere, and the sad task of bearing helpless forms into the station, if hurriedly, was tenderly performed. Many dead are yet unrecognized, and the names of wounded in some cases were given almost inarticulately and of course incorrectly. Cells in the basement were crowded with arrested rioters, and the intervening corridor was filled with the dead, who lay in all sorts of positions on the cold, hard flagstones. The most reliable estimates give the number of rioters killed during the day as in the vicinity of one hundred, and over one hundred and fifty severely wounded are in the hospitals.

When it is taken into consideration that only those helplessly wounded, and consequently taken to the hospital, are there, those slightly wounded slipping away and hiding themselves lest it should become known that they had taken part in the riot, some approximate idea of the number of wounded may be had. Certainly three hundred is not to high an estimate. Of course many were killed and wounded who were merely spectators, and innocent of any hand in the disturbance.

Harrowing Scenes in Bellevue Hospital and at the Morgue.

In the narrow open space between the Morgue on Twenty-sixth street in East River, and just inside Lower Bellevue Hospital gate, on Twenty-sixth street, there were twenty-seven coffins side by side at 12 o'clock last night, each coffin containing a victim of the riot. Another coffin with a corpse in it was on the floor inside the Morgue, and two more bodies were yet uncoffined lying on slabs. The Morgue was purposely kept dark, because even at that late hour there was a large crowd outside the hospital walls eagerly demanding admittance to search for their missing friends or relatives. None was admitted.

Early this morning the lower gate of Bellevue, on Twenty-sixth street, will be opened to permit the public generally to view the corpses.

The number of wounded at Bellevue at midnight was thirty-one. Most of the wounds are severe.

There are thirty wounded at Mount Sinai Hospital. All hospitals contain a number of wounded.

Heroism of the Police and Superintendent Kelso.

After the riot in Twenty-eighth street and the dismissal of the procession, comparative quiet reigned. The Superintendent said all was over for the present. But yet it was not deemed prudent to dispense with a single safe-guard, and not a man was relieved from duty. The police certainly behaved nobly throughout the day. Superintendent Kelso earned the thanks of all good citizens by his eager, faithful and intelligent discharge of his duty. Ever alert and clear headed, greeting Ribbonmen as murdering wretches, going himself to the front of the fight in Prince street, he fully redeemed himself long before the terrible day was done, and no chief was more ably and zealously served than he.

Governor Hoffman Interviewed.

Governor Hoffman yesterday made the following statement to a reporter: I became thoroughly satisfied that it was necessary, not only for the present, but for the future, that whatever lawless element there was in the city of New York, should be made to understand at once, and finally, that there was force enough in the city, military and civil, to assert the power of the authorities of law, and preserve peace and order, and to protect the lives and property of the people. I determined, therefore, to issue a proclamation at once, that a procession and assemblage for any lawful purpose should be permitted, and would be protected to the full extent of the law as far as the civil and military power at my command would be sufficient. There is no safety for a citizen, whether he be poor or rich, foreign or native born, Protestant or Catholic, or for his wife and children, except in the maintenance of order under authority of the law at all times; and people, whatever may be their nationality or religion, or whatever may be their sympathies, will be sure to see that it is their common interest to sustain the authorities in preserving order at all hazards.

This is not a question of to-day's procession, but it is a question which applies to all future gatherings. Men who choose to assemble for any purpose, personal, religious or political, who threaten no interference with the rights of persons or property of others, have a right to do so, and they must not be interfered with, and under all circumstances and at all hazards they must and shall be protected by the civil and military authorities. In the assertion and maintenance of their principles men of all parties and of all creeds have an equal interest. The attempt to make the issue of to-day one of religion or politics is wicked, mischievous and malicious; and every good citizen, whatever may be his creed or his politics, is bound to sustain the authorities in their determination to preserve order and vindicate law.

The Orangemen Escape Scot Free.

The Orangemen were so completely protected by the proclamation of Gov. Hoffman and by the fearlessness of civil and military authorities on duty, in executing the Governor's will, that not a man of them was injured.

Preliminary Hearing of the Rioters.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Immense crowds assembled at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, to attend the trial of the prisoners arrested yesterday as rioters. Justice Shandley presided and disposed of the following cases:

Patrick Hogan, committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, for standing on the steps of the Fifth precinct station and appealing to the crowd to rescue the prisoners arrested for rioting.

John Henricks, Thomas O'Niel and Francis Keet committed for trial for participating in the riot.

Soul-Sickening Scenes.

At the Morgue, this morning, the crowd was allowed to pass around the bodies of those killed in the riot, yesterday, to see if they could identify any of the dead men as their friends. About seven thousand people must have passed before twelve o'clock, and as one of the spectators discovered among the dead, one dear to them—a loved parent, husband or son—shrieks which rent the air, pierced to the hearts of those other lookers on who were more fortunate in having no one among that long row of upturned faces, whose loss they should mourn. Occasionally

A Poor Sorrow-Stricken Wife

Would throw herself on a coffin which held the remains of her dead husband, and cry and moan as if her heart would break.

The mother of the boy of seventeen, who was shot as he was returning from school, came to get his dead body, having learned from friends that he was at the Morgue. He was, however, coffined and the lid nailed down ready for removal, and the officials told her kindly that she would have to wait until it was brought home. At that she broke out in a wild complaint, and in accents broken by emotion cried out, "Oh! wont you ?"

Won't You Let Me See My Boy

who never did any harm to anybody? Oh, let me see him! Let me see him! Doctor, dear, give me one look at him! What will I do, at all, at all! I was twenty-four years in England and this didn't happen," and she thus went on in a sort of a half crazed manner, evidently almost driven out of her senses by the sudden blow which deprived her of her son. Many other heart-rending incidents occurred, which go to make up

Opinions Over the Riots.

NEW YORK CITY, July 14.—The effects from the riots on Wednesday are rapidly disappearing from the streets. The neighborhood of the principal scene of disaster is still thronged with morbid sight seers, who interest themselves in viewing the place where bullets struck, and where the victims fell, and in scanning spots of blood that still sprinkle the walls and sidewalks. Distressed throngs, seeking absent friends, timidly venture into the dismal precints of the Morgue, and eagerly seek admission to the various hospitals. But otherwise the city is entirely free from visible reminders of the fray. Conversation among all parties turns upon the events of the day, however, and opinions are as plenty as blackberries regarding the right and wrong of the parade and action of the troops in firing upon the rioters. On one subject alone everybody seems to be unanimous—that is, the magnificent performance of the police.

The Prisoners.

The prisoners captured during the riots were all brought up before Judge Hogan at the Tombs yesterday, and though they all swore to their innocence, they were all held for examination.

Registry of the Killed.

The list of dead was increased during the night by the names of several seriously wounded, and many others suffering from severe injuries are expected to die.

Commissioner Marrierre has directed that an official list of the killed and wounded be prepared, but it will some time before it is completed. He has directed Dr. Charles P. Russell, Register of Records, to grant no certificates of death in the case of any person who may have died from gun shot or from injury to the head until the case had been fully investigated. It is believed that by this means a full list of the casualities will eventually be obtained.

Gallantry of the Police.

The detective force of the Central Office on special duty in various precincts performed excellent work during the riot. They searched over three hundred persons along the line of procession and took from them seventy-eight pistols. That no more pistols were fired on the streets was due to this action on the part of the detectives. President Smith states that the Board will direct the Superintendent to issue an order congratulating the force for the gallantry and efficiency displayed by them on Wednesday. It is wonderful that the force escaped with so few casualties. Only one was seriously wounded—patrolmen Murphy, of the Twenty-second precinct, who was struck in the mouth with a stone, causing an exceedingly painful wound, and John O'Connor, of the Thirteenth precinct, who was shot in the side with a spent ball; both of these men are fast recovering. Patrolmen Henry W. Farbust, of the Thirty-second precinct, was thrown from his horse and had his knee dislocated and a number of others received contusions more or less severe, but not really worth chronicling.

All Quiet.

From an early hour yesterday the city has been unusually quiet, not a single affray of any description having been reported at the police headquarters since midnight of Wednesday. The Seventh ward police report that on Wednesday there was not a single affray or arrest in that precinct.

The Inquest—Did the Troops Fire Too Soon?

Coroner Young has taken charge of the bodies of those killed, and has given permits to remove the bodies of those whose residence is known, and whose friends will not be likely to spirit them away before they can be viewed by the Coroner's jury, in accordance with the requirements of the law. It is more than likely that one investigation will be made to answer all, the same evidence being used in each case. It is believed that an effort will be made to show that the troops fired needlessly and without orders from the commanding officers. Inspector Walling, who will be a good witness on this point, is of the opinion that firing would have been a necessity, within ten minutes at the latest, as showers of bricks and stones were thrown from the housetops and windows, while pistol shots were beginning to come thicker and faster every moment, and the mob seemed to be gathering courage and strength, and it would soon have been absolutely necessary to commence firing. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall remarked last evening that it was hardly worth while to discuss the question whether or not the troops fired a moment too soon—"better," said he, "a moment too soon than a moment too late. Had they waited longer, they might have been moment too late." A large number of witnesses will be summoned and the investigation will be very thorough. It is doubtful whether the inquest can be commenced before the latter part of next week, and Coroner Young also wishes the excitement to cool down somewhat before he begins.

Work for the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury will adjourn to-day, subject to a call from the District Attorney's office to investigate, and Recorder Hackett will sit next week to try the cases of those arrested as rioters.

It is said that E. L. Carris, a well known leader of the Hibernian Society, is to be indicted for conspiracy to create a riot. Carris' speeches to the Irishmen in Prince Street Hall on Monday night were of an inflammatory character, and the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is now in session, intend to found an indictment upon them. It is also said Carris used his influence with the mayor to have the Orange parade stopped, and that to effect this he circulated a report that thousands of Hibernians had armed themselves and would prevent the parade at any cost.

The Grand Jury also intend to indict the rioters caught firing at the procession for murder.

Why the Military Were Called Out.

The *Times* says that when it was ascertained by the police and the military authorities that a large and determined mob had gathered on Eighth avenue near the Orange headquarters, with the apparent purpose of attacking the procession, Brigadier General Varian was sent with the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth regiments. On his arrival at the scene of the threatened hostilities there were indications that the men on the roofs and in the windows of certain buildings on the east side of the avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, were preparing to fire upon the Orangemen. General Varian detached the right wing of the Seventh regiment under the lead of Capt. Moore's company, and sent it forward on the west side-walk to act as flankers and stationary guards. The orders of the General were, that if suspected men threw stones or other missiles, or fired on the processionists, the men of the Seventh were to at once fire upon them. General Varian especially cautioned this flanking party that they were to avoid, if possible, firing on women and children. If those men use violence, said the General, use your pieces and aim well. Captain Smith moved his company to the spot designated and there remained.

Why the Military Fired—Panic of the Pious Ninth.

As the procession moved in front of the right wing of the Seventh, several stones and other missiles were hurled from the opposite buildings, when eight or ten men of the Seventh elevated their muskets and fired. At the same time several missiles were thrown from the sidewalk by the crowd, and a few pistol shots were fired at the Ninth regiment, then in column by companies, when, in some inexplicable manner, the men opened fire to the right, and scarcely had the volley been fired than the ground held by the Ninth was entirely deserted by them, and the men rushed for shelter to the sidewalks and to the houses, thereby making it impossible, for the wing of the Seventh to maintain its formation, when the Eighty-fourth also opened fire and became almost as much demoralized as the Ninth. That the men of the Ninth and Eighty-fourth acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in a military sense, in using their muskets without the word of command from their officers, there can be no question; still it is quite evident that the scattering volley given by these regiments, proving so deathly in its general effects, checked the belligerent tendency of the mob, and probably saved many lives, as in a few minutes more the melee would have become general and desperate. The Sixth regiment also fired on the crowd, being incited thereto by an assault on one of their officers. The Twenty-second regiment distinguished itself by not firing a shot, as the men received no orders from their officers. This conduct elicited a few words of earnest praise from General Varian. That the men of the Seventh were distinctly authorized to fire on the occasion, shows the confidence reposed in them by the Brigadier commanding.

Scenes at the Hospitals.

A large number of people continue to congregate at the entrance of Bellevue hospital, eager to gain intelligence as to the number of additional dead, and the condition of the wounded victims of the riot. Two additional deaths occured last night. There now remains but six dead bodies at Bellevue hospital, the bodies of the others having been taken away by their friends for interment.

The crowds inquiring as to the condition of the wounded are very large, both at St. Sinai and Centre street hospital.

Everything in the city is very quiet to-day.

* * *

THE Greensburg *Democrat* says: On Sunday evening last, about five or six o'clock, during the prevalence of the storm—the barn of Samuel Dillinger and William Suttle, located upon a farm about two miles south of East Bethany, in East Huntingdon township, in this county, was struck by lightning, and together with its contents totally destroyed.

A SAD MISTAKE.

A Merchant Supposes His Wife to be a Burglar and Shoots Her.

[Special to The Post.]

CARROLLTON, O., July 13.

The quiet of our town was disturbed last night about eleven o'clock by the report of a pistol and a scream. In a few minutes Charles Rukenbood, a merchant here, went wildly rushing along the street exclaiming "I have shot my wife," "run for the doctor." In a few minutes quite a number had collected at his house. They found his wife lying on the bed suffering a good deal, but not insensible. The doctor came and examined the wound and found the ball to have entered the right side, a short distance below the breast. He could not find the ball, or tell exactly the extent of the injury. It was found this morning to have glanced around the ribs and lodged toward the back. It is hoped she may recover. Mr. Rukenbood is occupying a house in connection with his store, which was robbed some time ago, after chloroform had been administered to Rev. Baker, who then lived in the house. This fact, together with the absence of his partner, his keeping the keys, had induced him to keep a revolver under his head. He had retired before his wife, who had been reading at the window. When she was ready to retire she blew out the lamp, and in opening the window shutter and walking towards the bed woke him. He believed it to be some one having come through the window to rob him, and he at once fired.

Mr. Rukenbood was formerly connected with the job office of the Salem *Republican*.

IOTA.

REV. MR. CHENEY.

CHICAGO, July 16.—This morning at the close of service at Christ church, Geo. W. Thompson, one of the vestrymen of the church, at the request of the church wardens, read to the congregation the following correspondence:

"*To Mr. E. B. Phillips and Mr. Albert Crane, Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago:*

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby give you notice of my intention to hold an Episcopal Visitation of Christ Church, Chicago, on Sunday, August 13th, being the tenth Sunday after Trinity, at the usual hour of the morning service, for the purpose of examining the state of my Church, administering the Apostolic right of confirmation, administering the word and administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people committed to my charge—Tit. I, Canon 13. P. X. I. Digest; and, inasmuch as the Parish of Christ's Church is now without a Rector, it becomes the duty of the Church Wardens to give public notice, of my intention to visit the Church, to the parishoners individually as opportunity may occur and also to the congregation, the first occasion of public worship after the receipt of this notice—Tit. I, Canon 12, 20 Digest.

I am informed that there are a number ready for confirmation who, have been admitted to the Holy Communion on the conditions of the Rubric that they are ready and desirous to be confirmed. I beg you also that the assistance of some minister of the church in good standing to have all, who may desire confirmation, properly prepared for the same in which I, as your Bishop, will cheerfully assist you by the indication of a suitable minister of this church. You will also please deliver to me a list of candidates for confirmation on the morning of the day of visitation and see that provision is made for the celebration of Holy Communion.

Given under my hand this 8th day of July, A. D., 1871.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of Illinois."

The following reply of the Wardens to the above is as follows:

To the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Illinois.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR:—Your note of the 8th inst. was delivered late on Saturday night, and you will pardon the suggestion that this is not the first time we have had occasion to regret that communications intended to be official have been transmitted to ourselves and our Rector at such a late hour as if acted on at once would have precluded that deliberation to which all such communications are entitled.

You notify us as wardens of the parish of Christ Church of your intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of that parish on August 13th, and ask us to give notice of this, your intention, under the canons, the citation of which is unnecessary. No such notice to us as yours purports to be, nor any such notice as that we are reqested to give would be required or justified unless this parish is now without a rector which is asserted in your letter to be the case, in which we assure you with entire respect you are mistaken. The parish of Christ church, Chicago, has long since settled over it as Rector the Rev. Edward Charles Cheney, and the relations between his parish and that clergyman have not been dissolved. He is still in the exercise of his ministrations, all of his good work among us is still going on, and the contract between the parish and its rector remains in full force.

Of the knowledge of these facts on your part your note gives satisfactory proof, as you remark that you are informed that a number are ready for confirmation, and have been admitted to the holy communion according to the Rubric, information which, truthful in itself, must have been accompanied by that of the further fact that those so ready for the rite, and admitted to the other, were made ready and admitted by the rector of Christ Church.

It is unnecessary perhaps to state that as the Rev. Mr. Cheney is the Rector of this Parish so he is a minister of the church in good standing. His standing in the estimation of the Masters, so far as we may be permitted in all humility to speak, judging from the blessing which seems to crown his labors, is good. His position in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as indicated by the constant and earnest assistance in ministering the Word and sacraments he has received and is receiving from his brother clergymen, is good. His standing in this parish, evidenced by the hearty and sincere support of his parishioners, is good. We are unaware of any lawful ground upon which his standing can be impugned.

In the proper preparation of candidates for confirmation our Rector needs no astance from any other minister of the church. We would gladly see you among us on the tenth Sunday after Trinity, to administer the Apostolic rite of Confirmation. Your notice to that effect was not addressed to our Rector, nor did the circumstances exist under which it would have been proper for us to receive and to impart such notice, to say nothing of the fact that it was received late on Saturday night by one of us, and in the absence of the other, and as public notice has not been given, the day assigned cannot be canonically appropriated to that purpose, and moreover it would be otherwise an inconvenient selection. Whatever arrangement may be made for a visitation at any other time the wardens will take pleasure in affording their Rector such assistance in making preparations for it as their officers may require.

Yours, respectfully,

E. B. PHILLIPS,
ALBERT CRANE,
Wardens of Christ Church.

GOVERNOR RANDOLPH.

Speech in Response to a Serenade by Friends.

MIDDLETOWN, July 15.—The neighbors of Governor Randolph, without distinction of party, serenaded him last evening when the Governor responded as follows:

"I have every reason to be gratified when my public acts seem to have the hearty approval of my neighbors and friends, native and foreign as to birth, Republican and Democratic as to politics, Protestant and Catholics as to religion. The truth is, and the present events clearly demonstrate it, that whatever we may have as to our political opinion or religious faith, or whatever the accident of birth may have made us, native or foreign, we all if we are, as we should be, intensely American, proud of the title and jealous of any act by any of the people that may serve to diminish our honor, or strike at the privileges of our common country. As Jerseymen with great historic associations and memories, we should be recreant to all our fathers contended for, did we not attempt at any cost to transmit our rights and privileges untainted and unimpaired. Whilst during the recent troubles complete military preparations were made to promptly and efficiently sustain the civil power in case of need, and whilst the military power would certainly have been exercised to have protected at any cost the rights of the humblest citizen, let me say to you that knew me best that my greatest satisfaction to-night is found in the fact that no serious use of the military force was found necessary, so great was found the noble forbearance, patience and Christian toleration of our people of all religions and political creeds. The military force was on that occasion, as I trust it ever may be, in full subordination to the civil power, assisting, not controlling, in sustaining liberty by upholding the laws."

Mr. Pitney and others made speeches commenting on the Governor's course.

CHICAGO'S CANAL.

Completion of the Great Sanitary Reform.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at the Summit was completed to-day. The coffer dam at Bridgeport was cut away at two o'clock this afternoon, and the waters of Lake Michigan and the Chicago river are now flowing in the direction of the Illinois river to the Mississippi. The event was announced by a peal from the City Hall bell. The work of deepening the canal has been in progress about five years and has cost the city of Chicago over three millions of dollars. It has been carried through as a sanitary measure and is expected to relieve the Chicago river of its almost unendurable filfithness.

$2,500,000.

A Valuable Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The steamer America had the most valuable cargo ever inaded in America from Asia. It included twenty-four thousand chests of tea and one thousand bales of raw silk. The whole was valued at two and a half million of dollars.

OBITUARY.

"Tad" Lincoln.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Thomas Lincoln, usually known as "Tad" Lincoln, the youngest son of the late President Lincoln, died at the Clifton House in this city, at seven o'clock this morning. His disease was dropsy of the heart. His eighteenth birthday occurred in May. He was taken ill in a few days after returning from Europe. During his illness his mother has been almost in constant attendance. There has always existed the warmest affection between the two, and Mrs. Lincoln is almost completely prostrated by her affliction.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Barrel of Benzine Explodes Severely Wounding Thirteen Men.

NEW YORK, July 15.—During a fire this morning on Sixth avenue a barrel of benzine exploded, severely burning thirteen men. Among the sufferers are John A. Ripple, Joseph Cradle and Oliver Hawkins, Engine Company No. 26, together with fireman Alex McNeil. Fireman John Fisher, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was also dangerously injured and it is feared, will die; James J. Hurley, Jas. Clair, Edward Viralette and assistant foreman McFarland, Hook and Ladder No. 4, were badly burned; Assistant Engineer Sullivan was also slightly burned; he had but just recovered from injuries sustained at another fire; John Dugan was badly burned by the burning oil about the head, arms, and face, all the hair having been singed off; officers Michael Daly and James Quimly were also severely burned about the face and hands. Injured men who were the most dangerously burned were taken to St. Luke's hospital. Police officers were attended to their respective station houses by Police Surgeon Sevan. Damage on building will not exceed $300.

AN INDIAN WAR.

Two Captive Chiefs Shot Dead in an Attempt to Escape.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Era*, of July 3d, learns from United States Marshalls McLemore and Barr that Satanta and Big Tree, the Kiowa chiefs who were captured at Fort Still when General Sherman was there and sent to Austin, Texas, attempted to escape from prison, and actually released themselves from the shackles by gnawing the flesh from their hands and feet, but were discovered and shot dead. Marshals McLemore and Barr, report that the people of the Texas frontier are very uneasy lest there should be a general outbreak of the Reserve Indians on the settlements to take vengeance for the death of these chiefs.

* * *

MILK snakes are very troublesome to the farmers of Forest county this season.

The Temperance Movement.

The committee appointed by General Joshua T. Owen, Chairman of the State Temperance Convention, met in Philadelphia on Tuesday. From the report we abstract the following:

General Owen moved that the Committee proceed immediately to the duties prescribed for it by the resolutions passed by the State Temperance Convention.

Mr. Rauch moved to amend by adding a proviso that such action shall not be construed into opposition to the convention called to meet in Harrisburg, August 9th, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

After some debate Mr. Rauch withdrew his amendment, and the resolution of General Owen was carried.

A set of rules were adopted. Among them is one in regard to State and county conventions, which shall be called at time and place, and composed of such number of delegates to be chosen in such manner as the State or County Committees may at time of call designate.

On motion of Mr. Coates, a committee, consisting of Messrs. James Black, J. T. Owen and George F. McFarland, was appointed to draft a proper address, to be published and circulated among the people of the State, setting forth the objects and intents of the party.

Appointments of Chairman of County Committees were announced, among them the following:

Allegheny, J. E. Johnson; Beaver, A. Bestwick; Blair, Samuel Isett; Cambria, A. A. Barker; Fayette,—Grafton: Greene, B. F. Heinken; Huntingdon, J. R. Gumpser; Indiana, J. A. Wilson; Somerset, J. O. Storer.

Mr. Rauch offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we do recommend the friends of prohibition in the several counties of the Commonwealth to adopt immediate measures to secure by county or district conventions or otherwise, the nomination and election of candidates for all offices to be voted for at the annual elections of 1871 who will publicly announce themselves to be favorable to prohibition of the liquor traffic and against license.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the above resolution in favor of nominating candidates was passed. The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Colonel McFarland submitted the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of prohibition in the several counties of the Commonwealth to adopt measures to secure, if possible, the nomination of temperance candidates for all offices to be filled at the ensuing election, and where those nominations have already been made, to interrogate those nominated, and secure their approval of prohibition legislation, if possible, and vote accordingly. Adopted.

The protest made by General Owen and others, on the previous resolution, was adopted.

The Press of New York.

The *Evening Express*, alluding no doubt to the course of the *Times* and *Tribune*, whose columns the last few days have been filled with abuse of the officials of that city and State, and the Democracy in general, says:

Nobody will doubt, after reading the journals of the week, that there is complete license for the Press—license for libel, license for calumny, license for wholesale abuse, license to exhausts all adjectives and expltives, epithets and adverbs, of the dictionary. We have never seen more of it, nor a time when this license was accompanied with more perversions and misrepresentation of sober truth. We know not whether to attribute all this to the external heat or internal depravity; but certain we are, the Press gains nothing in the end by such persistent and passionate denunciations of men and events, not squaring with their own judgments. We have never known a party, a cause, a creed, a case at law, or a case out of court, where something could not be said on both sides; but, in the excitement of the hour, the cry is mainly one of clamor, and clamor will have its say. If the effect is to remove the fever from the system, very well; but if half the men who speak mean what they say, all others are but fools, knaves and cowards. The majority of the Press having fired the public heart to their own satisfaction, we presume, after to-day, will be willing to cool off, and permit others to cool off at their leisure.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY have a two-tailed calf in Perry county.

SNAKE stories begin to loom up from all parts of the country.

THEY had a case of garroting in New Castle a few nights since.

MANY cows have been recently poisoned at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, by unknown scoundrels.

A YOUNG lady named Curry was burned to death near Darlington, a few days since, while trying to kindle a fire with petroleum.

MR. WM. STEEK, of Bedford county, aged eighty-two years did all of his own harvesting this year. He cut sixty-four dozen in one day.

MRS. AMY FRANKS, of Fayette county, is ninety years of age, the mother of fourteen children, and is said to have in all, nearly five hundred descendants living.

ADAM GRIDLER, a German, committed suicide at Johnstown on last Saturday by taking seventy-five cents worth of strychnine, and cutting his throat from ear to ear.

THE Washington *Examiner* says, that Maj, W. T. Fleming, residing in Franklin township, adjoining the borough, has five ducks, which laid five hundred ond thirty-one eggs from the 1st of February to the 1st of June.

ISAAC HARVEY, a son of Mr. Alvin Harvey, of Jefferson tp., Fayette county, while binding wheat, on Wednesday last, was bitten on the leg by a copperhead. It is feared that amputation of the leg will be necessary.

DAVID ALLEN, residing near Evansburg, Crawford county, a soldier of 1812, and a Christian, after working all day (of the 28th ult.) and talking until bed time, feeling unwell, went to bed and soon breathed his last, as if going to sleep.

OHIO NEWS.

ON Tuesday next 500 Odd Fellows from Canada, will pay their brethern of Ohio a visit at Cleveland.

THE buildings of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, located near Columbus, are to be completed against the first of November next.

THE Radicals of Guernsey county having snubbed the soldiers in making their nominations, the soldiers intend to snub the Radicals of that county at the coming election.

THE Grand Jury of Stark county have found an indictment for forgery against Rev. A. B. Way, an expelled minister from the Disciples Church of Alliance.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

J. R. NEWMAN of Iron City Lodge, A P. A., has been appointed Special District Deputy Grand Master for Western Pennsylvania. His duties will consist mainly in organizing and establishing negro lodges.

CAPT. WM. HASLITT, of the Second ward, Allegheny city, announces himself a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the Assembly. The Captain is well and favorably known and has troops of friends who will labor for his nomination and election.

A MAN named O'Connor, who it is supposed is employed in Sharpsburg, tried to get on a train to leave that place on Monday evening. He failed, however, for some reason, and went a short distance from the track and laid down in some bushes, where he died. The body was not discovered until yesterday morning, although it is supposed that the man died on Monday night. The coroner was sent for.

YESTERDAY morning, the parties preferring charges in the case of Rev. Gray, accompanied by a lawyer named White, who won some little prominence by his ludicrous propositions at the former trial, assembled at Christ M. E. Church, to renew the farce, and desiring to proceed with the case in the absence of Mr. Gray. Dr. Dempsey very properly gave them notice that as Mr. Gray had not been legally notified, the trial could not go on, and so the matter ends for the present.

We are reliably informed that the so-called new charges are more sweeping in their character than were the first, and that they have so disgusted some of the gentlemen who took part in presenting the first charges and who believed the last ones false, that they decline to have anything to do with them.

The Crops of Saxonburg Vicinity.

The country around Saxonburg in generalseems to be blessed on the whole with a somewhat bountiful harvest, except in the hay crop which is unusually light this year. The deficiency in this crop, however, is in a great measure compensated by the abundance of some others. Wheat and rye are exceedingly good,and corn and patatoes are luxuriant. There was a very servere thunder storm passed over the village and the surrounding vicinity to a considerable extent, on Sunday evening last, with heavy rain, but it appears that there was not much damage sustained.

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OBITUARY.

Death of a Prominent Old Democrat of Butler County.

Louis Krause, a hotel-keeper, in Hannahstown, near Saxonburg, has gone the way of all the earth, at the mature age of three score, without the ten. He was seized with a fit of paralysis and died very suddenly, a few days ago. Mr. Krause was born in Germany and came to this country about fifteen years ago. He resided in Butler county from his arrival to the period of his death. He came from the State of Saxe Weimer and was at one time a member of the Landsay (Congress) of his Vaterland. He took a very prominent part in the politics of Butler county, and was a staunch and unswerving Democrat. He always took a lively interest in politics and was an active and recognized leader of the German Democracy.

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THE PERRYSVILLE SUICIDE.

Examination of the Body—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the remains of a man found dead in Ross township, near Keating's hotel. The testimony given by Mr. Rodenbaugh, one of the principal witnesses, was to the effect that he discovered the person on Sunday morning about seven o'clock, leaning against a tree and sleeping; he was not then dead but was breathing. He supposed that he had sat down to rest and allen asleep; did not disturb him; returnagain at ten o'clock, A. M., and found him dead; informed 'Sqire Ivory of the occurrence, and he with others visited the body, and found two bottles of morphia on his person, one almost empty, and the other full with the seal not broken. He had several papers, memoranda, etc.; one hundred and three dollars and seventy-five cents, a silver watch, two pairs of kid gloves, etc., appeared to be between thirty-fivo and forty years of age, and war well attired in a suit of black clothes.

Dr. Umbstaetter made an examination of the body and ezpressed as his belief that the evidence given by the various witnesses was sufficient to pronounce it death by self poisoning, death being caused by taking morphia.

The testimony regarding the manner of death was so clear that an examination of the stomach by analysis of its contents was unnecessary.

A verdict in accordance with the testi- was rendered.

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Biographical Sketch of Bernard Perry.

We have already referred to the lamentable death of this worthy old man, and we now present our readers with a short biographical sketch, which will no doubt be read with interest by his numerous friends and well-wishers.

Bernard Perry was born on the frontier of France and Germany in 1779. He came to Pittsburgh in 1822. he was engaged for some time as a boot and shoemaker. He afterwards became an extensive manufacturer of wagons. He was a much respected, popular and a prominent citizen. He built a residence which cost eight or nine thousand dollars, and had apparently flattering prospects of being wealthy. He had a wife who was an extraordinary and most exemplary woman, who from her childhood, exhibited efficiently and continuously in adversity as well as in prosperity, her real true practical charity, not only by visiting the sick and relieving the distressed, but she as well as her excellent mother and sister contiuously for many years, made very frequent visits to houses where there happened to be sick- and deaths, on which occasions this mother and her true excellent daugh- rendered most important services. most important practical charity of the good wife of Mr. Perry, was exhibited in the receiving, raising, clothing and educating *several* orphan children from infancy and early childhood, until they became married men and women. It was particularly in this respect that Bernard Perry showed his kindness of heart and true charity. Himself, his good wife, and the daughter (Margaret) Greer of the first husband of Mrs. Perry, all worked and struggled hard when they were in adversity to keep themselves comfortably and raise well and propery those *several* orphan children. Some of these children are living and have families, who can and must speak of the real good qualities of their benefactors. Miss Margaret Greer is the only survivor of the excellent old family. M.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Settling Family Feuds With a Revolver—An Insurance Agent Shot—The Culprit in Custody—The Wounded Man Still Living.

About noon yesterday an intense excitement was created at the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, by the report that Mr. S. M. Loveridge, a well-known insurance agent, whose office is over Brady's Banking House, at Wood street and Fourth avenue, had been assassinated while sitting in his office. The report spread like wild-fire, and in a moment or two an immense crowd had collected around that locality. The report was corroborated so far as the shooting was concerned, and in a few minutes afterward the alleged perpetrator, a man named Morris K. Henry, a resident of Utica, Macomb county, Michigan, was in the hands of the police.

It seems, from the information we have been able to obtain, that Henry is married to an aunt of Mr. Loveridge's wife, and that owing to some trouble growing out of financial affairs, he treated her badly. It is stated that when he married his wife, who was a widow with chilren at the time, she was possesssed of considerable property, and that a portion of it was settled upon one of her sons. According to the statement made to the Mayor by Mr. L. after the shooting, Mr. Henry treated his step-son so badly that he (Mr. Loveridge) took the child away and put him at school. Mr. Henry, it is stated, continued his ill treatment of his wife, and eventually disposed of her property without her consent. Mr. Loveridge was sent for, and had the matter settled so that Mrs. H. regained possession of her property, and Mr. Henry was granted an allowance of $1,000. In the meantime she had separated from her husband,refusing to live with him longer. After this,it is said,he made good promises, and persuaded her to live with him again, which she consented to do After living with him for a time, however, she heard stories to the effect that he had on former occasions made improper proposals to one of her daughters. On, this; she again left him, saying she could never live with him again and went then to reside in the family of Mr. Loveridge.

Arter Mr. L. came to Pittsburgh to reside, he learned that Henry had prosecuted him and had obtained a judgment against some property he owned in Michigan. He went immediately there, and had the case reopened in the courts, and obtained a reversal of the former proceedings, throwing Henry into the costs of the case. In view, however, of Henry's poverty and ill health, it is stated, he threw off the costs, and finally came home considering the matter finally settled.

Nothing more was seen of Henry until Tuesday afternoon when Mr. Loveridge, as he wos going home in a street car, saw Mr. Henry on the street. He told his family, on arriving, that Henry was in town and would probably come to the house to visit them.

At about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday, a man with Mr. Loveridge's address on a card, approached officer Isaac Jones on the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, said he was a stranger in the city and asked to be directed to the place indicated. He received the direction and went away. It is probable that this was Henry. Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Loveridge states, Mr. Henry came into his office where he sat, looking over some papers, and said to him, "How do you do, brother Loveridge?". He then spoke of the trouble that had passed, and asked that some thing further be done. Mr. L. responded that those matters were all settled and that there was no use in talking further of them. Mr. Henry then, it is said, spoke of his delicate health and his feeble condition, and finally Mr. Loveridge states, drew a Smith & Wesson revolver, and placed it against Mr. Loveridge's side and fired. He was about firing again, when Mr. L., who is a strong man, caught him by the throat and wrenched the pistol from his hand. He then threw him upon the floor and ealled assistance. One or two men attached to the building had run in by this time, and took hold of Henry, holding him a fast prisoner. A messenger was dispatched for the police, and officer Samuel Long ran immediately to the place and took charge of Henry. The prisoner was conveyed at once to the Mayor's office.

The mayor visited the wounded man and took his statement, the substance of which we have given above. He then took Mr. Loveridge's information, charging Henry with felonious assault and battery, and committed the prisoner to jail for a hearing a week from to-day, awaiting the result of the injuries inflicted. The wounded man was attended by Drs. Arthurs, Walters and Rodgers; and was conveyed in a carriage to his home on the corner of Miltenberger and Bluff streets. The injury sustained is a serious and dangerous one, the shot having taken effect in the abdomen, on the left side. How serious it is cannot at present be determined. Mr. L. is a man of about middle age, and well known and highly esteemed in business circles.

About two o'clock yesterday Drs. Arthurs and Rodgers made a careful examination of the wound. They probed it some eight or ten inches, but were unable to find the ball. How the wound will result the doctors are unable to judge.

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SELLING ON THIRTY DAYS.

Squabble Among Liquor Dealers—Alleged Conspiracy.

Yesterday morning a hearing was had before Alderman Donaldson in a case which B. G. Megraw, a wholesale liquor dealer of this city, was the prosecutor, and F. Fritz Thos. Tate and Robert Tate, of Parker's Landing, were the defendants. The charge preferred against the defendants was conspiracy. It is alleged that about a year since Megraw visited Parker's Landing with a view of selling liquor to dealers. He applied to the Messrs. Tate, and, as he alleges, was by them directed to Fritz. They stated that he was engaged in the liquor business, and that he was entirely reliable. Megraw, upon these representations, sold some $250 worth of liquors to Fritz, on thirty days' time. When the thirty days had expired the money was not forthcoming, and the prosecutor, as he states, visited Parker's Landing to make some inquiries. He ascertained that Fritz had "broken up," some three months before the time the liquors were delivered, and was not worth anything. He further states that he ascertained a few days after he had received the liquors he assigned them to the Messrs. Tate, in payment of an old claim they had against him. The prosecutor alleges that the parties conspired to defraud him, and hence the charge. The defendants had a partial hearing yesterday morning, and were required to give bail for a further hearing.

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St. Bridgets Silver Cornet Band will give a grand pic nic at McFarland's grove on next Thursday the 27th inst. The affair is gotten up in first-class style, and promises to be one of the most successful and certainly will be one of the most social and enjoyable pic nics of the season.

MILITARY TROUBLES.

The Unhappy Heaths — Formal Charges Against Capt. Batchelder.

Since the return of the Heath Zouaves from Cleveland and the proposed transfer from the Fourteenth regiment to the Duquesne Grey's Battalion, the rumors have multiplied rapidly, and a settled opposition to a resumption of the drilling tour seemed to have been determined upon. Only yesterday we published an item, based upon information received from a pecfectly reliable source, to the effect that harmonious among the officers and members in camp at Hulton, and that active preparations were making for the proposed eastern tour. While we have no reason to doubt this information, it would seom that matters, at least so far as the officers are concerned, are not in a very happy condition. This morning John McCowan, a Lieutenant of the Heaths, appeared before Alderman McMasters, accompanied by John Barton, Esq., and stated that he desired to make an information against Captain Batchelder, charging him with embezzlement. He alleged that Capt. B. had collected money from members of the Company, and instead of paying it into bank to meet the indebtedness of the Company, he appropriated it to his own use. An information was formally drawn up, and after the prosecutor had been duly sworn, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Blondin for execution.

Following is the information which has been sworn to: "That the said Merrill Batchelder, being a member and captain of a military company or organization called the Heath Zouaves, now Company A. Fourteenth Regiment of National Guards of Pennsylvania, was duly appointed as one of a committee to procure uniforms for said company. That in order to raise the money to pay for said uniforms and equipments an arrangement was made and entered into, whereby a loan for the sum of $874 05 was procured from the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, and to secure said bank, a promissory note for $900, at four months, dated July, 1870, was drawn by said M. Batchelder and John McGowan to order by M. O'Hara and A. M. Barr, and endorsed M. O'Hara, A. M. Barr and John Heath, which said note was then and there delivered to said bank, and the sum of $874 05 paid over to the said M. Batchelder. And the said M. Batchelder then and there was authorized, and agreed to on and purchase said uniforms, and deliver the same to the members of the company, and then to collect and receive from each member to whom a uniform was so furnished, his share of the cost or price of the same, and as he received such payment, he, the said Batchelder, was to pay the same into the said Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, to meet and liquidate the note and loan, so made by said bank. The said Merritt Batchelder, thus being made the agent of said company, to collect the price of each uniform from the members of the company, and to carry it to and pay it into said bank to pay the loan procured for said company, upon the credit of the parties above named, who became, as friends of the company, security to said Bank.

That the said Merritt Batchelder procured said uniforms and delivered them to the different members of said company, and has and did, from time to time, collect and receive from the members of said company payment for said uniforms, and on account thereof, amounting in all to about the sum of six hundred dollars. But in place of paying the same over to and depositing the same in the said National Bank as was his duty as such agent, he, the said Merritt Batchelder, did unlawfully, feloniously and unjustly embezzle the said money so by him received, and appropriated it to his own use, and defrauded the said company, this deponent as maker of said note and the said M. O'Hara, A. M. Barr and John Heath, the said sureties, out of the said sum of money so by him received."

As Capt. Batchelder is absent from the city, it is but fair that there should be a suspension of public opinion, until Captain Batchelder is able to give his explanation concerning the charges which have been made.

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THE BIRMINGHAM POISONING CASE.

The Effects of Loose Legislation.

Drs. McCord and Sutton have examined the heart and lungs of Mr. Flanegan, who died under suspicious circumstances in Birmingham. The physicians report that the lungs and heart are as sound and healthy as can be, and that there are no signs of congestion of the brain or any other vital organ. The stomach appeared to be the only part affected; it presenting a series of red spots indicating poison. The medical men are unable, however, to testify positively as to whether Flanegan was taken off by poison, without a thorough analysis of the parts which appear affected. Coroner West not having authority to order such an examination, did not wish to be saddled with the responsibility of paying from two to three hundred dollars therefor, and in order to master the difficult situation applied to court for instructions. The court decided, however, that it had no power in the premises, and the point remains unsettled. Under the new fee bill, the coroner is not permitted to call in such services unless by request of his jury, and according to the same authority there is no person vested with authority to order an analysis. The coroner has the stomach of the deceased carefully put away to await further action in the matter.

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A SAD TALE.

Sorrow's Crown of Sorrow.

Most of our readers remember the infamous exploits of the Pittsburgh Borgia, Mrs. Martha Grinder, who was hung for poisoning people by wholesale some years ago. Among those who suffered from the effects of her hellish designs was a family named Black, residing near Bank Lane, above the Hand street bridge, Allegheny. All five of them had been poisoned by the champion poisoner, Mrs. G., and two of them had their health shattered and have been confirmed invalids ever since. Yesterday these two died, at their home, of small pox, and the remaining three children of the family are now lying prostrate with that disease, and with little or no hope of recovery. Dead and dying are lying together, the last sad rites are beeng neglected. Their case altogether is one that calls for sympathy in their sad bereavement.

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Railroad Accident

A railroad accident occured yesterday evening, opposite the Work-house at Claramont. The freight train going west on the West Penn Road, and locomotive, jumped the track at the place mentioned. The engine was thrown down the hill side with several cars which were greatly injured by the fall. Fortunately there was no person hurt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112
United States 6s, 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864	113½
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	113
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅝
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Cy. Pacifics	114¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1871.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly and we have nothing very important to communicate to our readers. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales to a moderate extent were made. As relates to prices we have but few changes to note and they will be noted in the proper place. The weather was changeable yesterday and pleasant the air being cool. The continued low stage of water has been a great drawback on trade, in fact so far as the Ohio river is concerned we have been deprived of its use for some time. How long it will be before there will be sufficient water to float the coal fleet now waiting transportation remains to be seen. When there is no June rise, as a general thing, we have one in July, but how this one will turn out is altogether another matter. Flour—We have not a single new feature to note in regard to this article. The demand was entirely local, being confined to the wants of the home market. This will no doubt be the condition of the market just as long as dealers differ so wide in their views in regard to value. Bacon and Provisions—We can report a firm market with a good demand for sugar cured meats, and why not? they are certainly the cheapest meat there is. The leading houses report heavy sales at quotations noted in our general report. Country meat was dull and prices maintained.

The Diamond Mills have reduced all grades of their flours, twenty-cents per bbl.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, bbls	300
Corn, sks	450
Rye, sks	150
Butter, pkgs	25
Cheese, bxs	193
Wheat, sks	250
Oats, sks	1,128
Bacon, tcs	95
Apples, bbls	127
Barley, sks	—
Bacon, tcs	141
Dried beef, tcs	10
Bacon, pcs	1,500

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands; on the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The demand continues active; prices are firm and well sustained; the leading houses report a good business doing at the following rates: Hams, sugar cured at 16@16½c; shoulders, sugar cured at 11@11¼c; plain at 7½@7¾c; sides, ribbed at 9@9¼c; clear do. at 10@10¼c; breakfast bacon, plain at 13½c; canvassed at 15c; dried beef at 19@18½c; mess pork at $17 00@17 50; lard in tierces at 11@11½c; kegs and buckets at 12@12½c per pound.

BROOMS—Market well supplied; we note sales at various prices, viz: Fancy at $4 50; No. 1 at $4 00; No. 2 at $3 50; No. 3 at $2 75; common at $2 25@2 50 per dozen.

GROCERIES—The market for some time past has been unusually firm for this season with liberal sales; sugars and coffees were particularly fancied, the tendency is evidently upward; the leading houses furnish the following quotations:

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½c; prime, 11c; good, 10¾c; fully fair, 10½c; Porto Rico Sugars, 10½@11½c; Cuba, 10c; Demarara, 12½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 15c; A Coffee, 13c; B, 12c; extra C, 12¼c; C, yellow, 12½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½c; prime, 18½c; good, 17c; fair, 16½c; roasting, 15½c.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White honey, 72c; Havemyer & Elders, 72c; silver drips, 60@71c; other grades, 45@55c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; good, $1 20; fair, $1; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80c; fair, 70@78c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90@72c; fair, 70@80c; Japan fancy, $1 00; good, 90@95c; fair, 75@80c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10@11c; prime, 9½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 23c; Pimento, 19c; cloves, 20c; Cassia, 55c.

POTATOES—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; we note sales at $1 50@2 50 per bbl.

HAY—Is not so firm; baled sold at $24 00@29 00 per ton.

ASHES—The market was a quiet one; prices have undergone no change; we note sales of Soda ash, common, at 4@4¼c; refined, 4¼@4½c; Pearl, 9c; Potash, 7¼c per lb.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply with liberal receipts; prices are governed altogether by size and condition, ranging from $2 00@3 00 to $4 per barrel.

BUTTER—We have no improvement to notice as relates to prices or demands; the principal operations were for local purposes; the extreme figures were 15@16@17c for prime to choice; 12@13@14c for common to medium descriptions; grease butter dull at 8@9c per lb.

BEANS—Market firm with sales of prime to choice navy at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—A fair supply with sales at 5, 6 to 7c.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand with sales at 33 to 35c.

BERRIES—The receipts of blackberries by the slack water and Connellsville Railroad continues large, we can report liberal transactions at $1 25 per bucket, packages returned.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand, prices however have undergone no change, we note sales Louisville at $2 50 to $3 00 per barrel; Rosendale $4 00 to $4 50; Calcined plaster $4 25 to $4 50.

COUNTRY CURED MEATS dull, prices are unchanged, we omit them. Country lard sold at 9 to 10c per pound.

CANNED ARTICLES are in good request at prices that have ruled for some time; sales of tomatoes $2 75 with a light stock to operate on, Peaches dull, sales of 3 pound cans at $3 00 to $3 25; 2 pound cans $2 00 per dozen; corn selling at $2 50 per dozen.

CORN MEAL.—The market is active wth sales at 80@85c.

CARBON OIL.—The demand was limited and prices were without change; sales standard brands, 24 per gallon.

CHEESE.—The supply exceeds the demand with fair receipts arriving daily. This naturally produces a quiet market; we note sales prime Ohio: Goshen 10½@11c; factory, 9½@10c: dairy, 8@8c per pound.

EGGS.—That the market was a dull one is as well known to our producers as ourselves. The receipts have fallen off; we notice small sales at 15@16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a dull one, prices being weak whilst the stock on hand is not a large one; the supply keeps pace with the demand; buyers are still holding off for lower prices, on the other hand dealers are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts are on the increase; we give the nominal rates as follows: Good spring extras $6 75@7 00; choice baker's flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice red winter wheat $0 00@7 25. Fancy flour sold at the usual advance. Rye flour $5 50@6 00 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market was entirely devoid of activity, the sales for some time past having been quite small. The receipts were light and sales were of a similar description. The following are the nominal rates: Wheat—new red winter $1 18@1 25; old $1 25@1 30; white $1 35@1 40. Oats are held more firmly, owing to a similar movement in the west; we can report sales from first hands aa 60c; store rates 65@67c per bushel. Corn—The demand was less active; we can report sales of prime yellow shelled at 70@71c; mixed shelled 68c. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, being held at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing and prices very uncertain.

HONEY—In good supply with sales at 25@30c per pound.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST.
THURSDAY, July 20, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was dull; prices have undergone no quotable change. The sales and demand were light, and holders refuse to make concessions in order to open up the market. The week so far has been an unusually quiet one, exhibiting but little activity. What the autumn will do is altogether another matter.

CRUDE.

The following are the ruling figures for the various deliveries:

Spot	12½c.
July	12½c.
S. O. to October 1st	12⅝c.
B. O. all year	13c.
S. O. all year	12c.
Oil City spot	$3 05
Oil Creek, all year	4 75
S. O. all year	4 45

SALES.

500 bbls spot, tank oil	12⅝c.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of activity and prices declined ⅛@¼c on most deliveries; we quote as follows:

Spot	25¼c.
July	25¼c.
August	25½c.
September	26c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 19.—The *Courier* says: The firmer feeling and slight demand for oil, started yesterday, was still felt at the opening this morning, but was not well sustained during the day.

SALES.

500	"	Upper Creek, spot	4 55
1,000	"		4 60
5,000	"	60 days f. o.	4 60
1,000	"	olumbia, 47 gravity	4 80
175	"	R ouseville, regardless	4 75
175	"	" " 46 gravity	4 80
500	"		4 85
500	"	Lower Creek, 45 gravity	4 90
1,000	"	Oil City, 47 gravity	5 07½

NEW YORK, July 18.—Market quiet and dull; crude in bulk 14½@14⅝c; refined, 25½. Sales of 4,500 bbls refined at 25½. Philadelphia delivery weak and unchanged with sales of 3,500 bbls refined for July at 25¼c. 1,000 bbls at 25⅜c with a return of refined at 25½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The market is quiet. Standard white, 25¼@25⅜c; July 25¼@25½c; August 25½c; September 25¾c; cases, 29c. Crude 14.

OIL CITY, July 19.—Market is firm. Ordinary on Lower Creek is held at $4 90; 47 gravity at Oil City is held at $5 10.

TITUSVILLE, July 19.—Market weak and no much doing; Upper Creek, spot, $4 50@4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 19.—Market quiet at about $4 80.

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, June 20 1871.

REMARKS—The wool market has undergone no change during the past week. We could not learn of any transaction, from the fact that nearly all the clip wool usually brought to this market has disappeared from first hands and gone into active consumption, or shipped to the east. The prospect is that wool will not be much higher than at present Goods have not advanced in proportion to the price at which wool is now held. There is quite a large stock on the eastern market, speculators holding only a small quantity. The following are the ruling figures at which the different grades are held:

Full blood	55@58c	One-half blood	55@58c
Crease wool	53@57c	Tue washed	58@60c

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CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, July 19, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals yesterday were fair, and consisted principally of medium and common stock. The market was slow and dragging, although a good many have changed hands. Prices are from ¼ to ⅜c lower and the most decline on Common stock. The following are the rates current:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500	$5 80@6 00
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50
Common to Medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 00@5 20
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 00
Texas Steers	$3 25@400

HOGS.

The arrivals were light. There is no change in the market since our last. Prices are steady, and trade active. Light continues in the best demand, and are preferred to heavy at equal prices. The following are the quotations ruling:

Extra Philadelphia	$ 4 85
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 75
New York	4 90

SHEEP.

The run is fair to-day. The offerings consist principally of a medium quality. The market is steady at last week's prices; the demand is fair and everything will be sold before the close of the weeks market. The following are the rates ruling for the different grades as bought and sold here:

Extra, 100 lbs	$ 5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 82
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head	1 00@1 25
Fat lambs	5@6c

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ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, July 18, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle yesterday by the different railroads, centering at the Union Stock Yards, were 21 cars, or 460 head. In addition to these there were some 150 head driven in from Washington and Butler counties; making in all 550 head on sale in the morning. The quality of cattle was better than those on sale last week. The market opened up slow and dull, and sales were hard to effect. Most of the butchers have a supply ahead, and they would not purchase except at lower prices. Drovers were compelled to make concessions to the extent of ½c on good cattle, while common sold at about last week's prices. The market continued slow till the close; some cattle were left unsold and will be driven to East Liberty. The following are the quotations at which sales were made; also transactions as reported by the various dealers:

Choice smooth corn fed steers, 1,200 lbs. and upwards	$ 6 50
Prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers	6 00@6 25
Good butcher steers 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. fat	5 60@5 85
Fair 1,000 lbs. steers	5½c
Common and inferior butcher stock 900 to 1,000 lbs	5 25@5 46
Cows	4 to 5c
Bulls and stags	3½ to 3¾c

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale was large, aggregating close to 1,700 head. The quality of the offerings was rather, better than last week, and butchers had no difficulty in making selections. The market was fully supplied and opened up rather slow and continued so for some time, until the appearance of an Eastern buyer, who announced his intention to purchase all the good lambs he could find. This caused the butchers to buy quicker (in order to get a choice) and the market became active and continued so until the close. Most everything was sold, and the prices on good were a shade better than last week, while common and thin sheep were lower.

FRESH COWS.

There were a few fresh cows on sale yesterday morning; but they were unsold at the time we left the yards with but an exception. Mr. R. J. Law sold to Wm. Sommerville an extra milker for $75 00, an outside price. May be quoted dull at from $40 00 to $60 00.

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CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, July 15.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending July 15th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master: Cattle, 407 cars; hogs, 160 cars; sheep, 92 cars; horses, 21 cars; mules, 5 cars. Comparing the arrivals of this week with those of last, we find that there have boen an increase of 51 cars of cattle and 60 of hogs, with u decrease of 4 cars of sheep, or a total increase over last week of 113 cars.

CATTLE.

To-day the arrivals nave been very light, but this is generally the case at the last of the week. The arrivals for the week have been heavy. All of the best grades offered were sold, but a good many Texas and common remain unsold. The market was dragging and slow, and to-day closed weaker. Advices from the east are not at all favorable and the prospect for next week does not look good at this time. The following are the rates current:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$6 00@6 25
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	5 50@5 60
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 10@5 20
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 50@4 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 50@4 00
Texas steers	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The arrivals to-day have been light. The market closed steady and firm with a fair demand for all the offerings. Very few changed hands to-day. The following are the arrivals:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 80@4 00.
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	4 70@4 75.
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	4 60@4 70.
Rough to common	4 55

SHEEP.

The arrivals were very light to-day. The quality remaining on sale is common. The market has been ¼ to ½c lower than this week. The regular buyers purchased very sparingly, thus causing the market to drag, although liberal concessions were made them, it was feared still greater would be necessary in order to prevent a glut, but several buyers from the country arrived, and purchasing rather freely, prevented the anticicipated decline. All the best grades are sold, and the indications are that if the receipts are moderate the coming week, a fair market will be met with. The following are the quotations at which the market closed:

Extra, 100 lbs	$ 5 25
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 62
Scalawags	1 00
Lambs	5@6c

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Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour dull and a shade lower as regards new; old unchanged; new family $6 00 to $6 25, old $6 50 to $6 75. Wheat dull and a shade lower, No. 1 red amber $1 23. Corn dull and drooping at 54 to 55c. Rye dull and a shade lower, sales of new at 73 to 77c. Oats dull and drooping, mixed 50 to 54c. Barley quiet and unchanged, falt 80 to 90c, nominally. Groceries and oils unchanged; eggs dull at 12c; butter steady, for prime to choice 16 to 20c; cheese dull but unchanged at 9 to 11c; pork dull but holders unwilling to make concession sales, sales of 100 bbls at $14 50, but purchases to any extent could not be made at this rate, lard drooping, 10½c asked, 10 offered; buckwheat dull and nominal, nothing done; bacon in fair demand but lower, sales at $2 90; shoulders 6¾c do; sides, clear ribbed 8¼c; do clear 8½c; sales 100 bbls; sides clear 8¾c sellers September. Hogs in good demand but at lower rates, $4 25 to $4 60. Cattle dull at $3 00 to $5 25. Tobacco firm, sales of 205 hhds. Whisky demand active and advanced at 92c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Flour dull and a shade lower on low grades; superfine Western and State, $4 70@5 70; common to good extra $5 25@5 80; good to choice $5 60@6 25; white Western extra, $6 25@6 75; Ohio extras, $5 55@6 25; St. Louis, $5 70@9 00. Rye flour dull and drooping, $4 10@5 50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firm at 94½c. Wheat dull and a shade lower for poorer grades; spring No. 2 $1 38@1 60; red and amber, $1 42@1 50; new amber and Western, $1 43@1 46; white Western, $1 45@1 50; mixed Illinois, $1 41. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn active and a shade easier; soft western mixed 65@68½c; good to choice, 70@71½c; yellow, 74@75½c; white, 80@85c. Oats dull; Western, 64@66c; Ohio, 68@72c, latter choice white leather less active scarcely so prime, 26@29c; Orincoo, 24½@27½c. Wool quiet, very firm extra Ohio, 61@62c; unwashed, 40@50c; extra pulled, 50@60c; tubbed, 72c. Hogs firm. Hops firm, active Western, 7@11c. Coffee firm; Rio, 15¾@16c. Sugar declined, fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅝; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice, 8@8½c. Crude petroleum, 16½c; refined, 25½c. Pork delivered, mess new, 16 50@16 62.

Prime pork and prime mess, $43 00; August, $16 62; September, $14 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats and middles steady. Lard scarcely so firm. Prime steam, 9⅞@11c; kettle dried, 11c; November and February, 10c. Butter heavy; Western, 10@18c; State, 15@28c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and a shade lower on low grades, $5 25@5 80; shipping wheat heavy and unchanged. Pork steady. Eggs firm, 21@22c.

METALS.

Copper—Ingot firm, 21½@22c. Iron—Scotch pig firmer, 31@34c; do. United States scarce and firm at 33@36c; bar firm at 73@74c; Russia sheet quiet at 12½@12¾c. Gold nails steady; cut, $6 25; clinch, $5 75@6 25. Horse shoe, 10@31c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold dull and steady at 112⅝@112¾.

Loans were made at 1 per cent for carrying, and late in the day at 1-32 of 1 per cent, was paid for the use of a small lot.

Clearings $17,500,000.

Governments steady and a fraction higher on the 5-20 issue of January and July.

The Treasury to-day did not accept one million bonds as was at first reported, but accepted only $385,600 of 5-20s at 112 35 to 112 37. The reason for not accepting the one million advertised for was that they were not offered at or under par in gold. The remaining $615,000 could have been bought between 112 37 and 112 50.

Stocks active, feverish and the whole list has sympathized more or less in the decline caused by the disagreement between the St. Paul and Northwestern Company.

Toward the close Union Pacific suddenly broke 1½ per cent, which caused a general decline in prices on speculative shares.

At the close the market was down to the lowest point of to-day.

The bears are selling everything regardless of value and may succeed in harrassing prices still lower, but as the market is largely oversold prices must react when they attempt to lower their shorts.

Money abundant at 2@3 per cent.

State bonds dull excepting Tennessee, Missouri and Georgia 7s which have been strong and active.

Burnett's Superior Extracts. Lemon vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

DIED:

GREGG—At the residence of his father, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., July 12, EDWARD, son of JOHN GREGG, aged 21 years, 9 months and 5 days.

GLENN—On Tuesday evening, July 18th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, REBECCA A., wife of Col. J. B. Glenn, in the 59th year of her age.

THOMPSON—On Wednesday, July 18th, 1871, at the residence of her uncle, Rev. W. G. Taylor, at Phillipsburg, Pa., Miss REBECCA W. THOMPSON adopted daughter of Miss N. W. Thompson, in the 18th year of her age.

McKNIGHT—At 2½ p. m., on July 18th, Mrs. ANN McKNIGHT, in the 75th year of her age.

LIVINGSTON—At midnight, on July 18th, MARY infant child of Wm. and Jane Livingston, aged 17 days.

CAMPBELL—At 7 p. m. on July 18th, in Johnstown, Pa., Mrs. MARY CAMPBELL, relict of Jas. Campbell, dec'd, in the 81st year of her age.

DICKSON.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 17th, at her residence at Swissvale, MARY JANE, widow of the late Thomas Dickson, in the 74th year of her age.

AUSTIN—On the morning of July 17th, SALLIE L., daughter of Walter F. and Clara M. Austin, aged 2 years and 4 months.

PERRY—At Alliance, Ohio, on Monday, July 17th, BERNARD PERRY.

COSTILLO—On Tuesday afternoon, July 18, 1871, MARGARET COSTILLO, aged 1 year and 20 days.

MYLER.—At his residence, Roup's Station, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at one o'clock, P. M., MONDAY, July 17th, 1871, THOMAS J. MYLER, aged 49 years.

BEST—At 6 A. M., July 17th, JOHN BEST, in the 57th year of his age.

DICKSON—On Monday morning, July 17th, 1871, at 5½ o'clock, THOMAS DICKSON, in the 58th year of his age.

HANCOCK.—At St. Louis, Michigan, July 14th, ELLA, wife of J. D. Hancock, Esq., and daughter of S. P. Hitchcock of this city.

ROGERS—On Thursday evening, July 13th, at 6 o'clock, in the 95th year of his age, HUGH ROGERS.

BOWN—On Thursday, July 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., EMILY WESTON, youngest daughter of W. T. Bown, aged 10 years and 5 months.

BARBIN—On Friday morning, July 14th, THOS. M., eldest son of Robert and Maria Barbin, in the 6th year of his age.

PROCTOR—At Sewickley, on Thursday, July 15, EDITH WATERS, daughter of Daniel W. and Narcissa E. Proctor, aged 6 months and 10 days.

PORTER—At 11 p. m. on July 13th, ESTHER PORTER, in the 56th year of her age.

CANNON—On the evening of July 13th, ROSE ELLEN CANNON, daughter of Rose and Martin Cannon, aged 3 years.

FLOYD—On July 13th, MAGGIE JANE, youngest daughter of S. B. and Maggie J. Floyd, aged 3 years, 6 months and 19 days.

JOHNSTON—On Wednesday evening, July 12, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. MAURICE JOHNSTON, in the 70th year of her age.

TORRENCE—At Bellevue, at 6¼ a. m., on July 12th, HENRY ELDRIDGE, only son of John A. and Alice P. Torrence, aged 5 months and 14 days.

FLINN—On Monday, at 7½ o'clock a. m., JOHN FLINN, aged 51 years.

SCOTT—On Thursday noon, July 13, 1871, JAMES A. SCOTT, in the 20th year of his age.

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy 22:6tW

A VALUABLE GIFT.--90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
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Supplement to Pittsburgh Post.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Importance of the Development of our Northwest Territory.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY

IN PHILADELPHIA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of leading merchants, bankers, manufacturers and railroad men was recently held at the American Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, which was addressed by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, on the developement of the Northwestern section of the United States, and the effect on the commercial and industrial interests of the Atlantic and Middle States of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His Excellency Gov. Geary presided.

The fact that more than four thousand of the best business men of Philadelphia, and many prominent gentlemen from various parts of Pennsylvania, crowded the Academy of Music on this occasion, is evidence of the general interest felt in the subject discussed.

The Address.

Judge Kelley said he was grateful for the opportunity to contribute, however humbly, toward the completion of a work which for more than a quarter of a century he had regarded as of prime importance to the country, and of special value to his native state, and for the promotion of which he had during that period, labored as opportunity afforded. While expecting his statements of facts to be received with some degree of incredulity by those who have never visited the trans-Missouri portion of the country, it was his purpose to make no statement not justified by his personal observations, or by authorities that all are bound to recognize. Nothing but the experience imparted by actual observation of the country in question could enable any-one to conceive fully the strange contrasts between the characteristics of the Atlantic and the Pacific portions of our country, as exhibited in climate, soil and atmosphere.

About two years ago, said the speaker, it was my privilege to traverse the entire route of the Union and Central Pacific Roads by daylight, and to visit Salt Lake City, which was located in the heart of the Great Desert, that it might be the centre of a Mormon empire, guarded by the forces of Nature against Gentile intrusion. I also visited Portland and Oregon City, Oregon; Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, at the head of Puget Sound; and Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island. Though that region of country had so long been a matter of interest to me, and the study of it had afforded me so much pleasure, each day revealed new and strange conditions, and imbued me with a new sense, not only of the extent of our country, but of the grandeur and infinite variety of its resources and the benificence and power of the Almighty, in adapting every portion of our vast country to the sustenance and comfort of man.

But of this hereafter. Let me first invite your attention to facts within the memory of some of my auditors, which show that the vast resources of the new northwest and its adaptability to railroad purposes are not, as is sometimes intimated, of recent discovery; but have long been known; and that the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad was that originally proposed, because it was the shortest and best by which to connect the seaboard at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland, with the waters of Puget Sound and the commerce of the ancient East, which is now the West, the march of American ideas towards which is illustrating again the truth that

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Some Railroad History.

During the summer of 1845, twenty-six years ago, Asa Whitney, of New York, who had spent many years in China, and had sought by such agencies as were at the command of private enterprise, information about the country lying between Lake Michigan and Puget Sound, did me the honor to seek my acquaintance and bring to my attention the subject of a railroad from the base of the Lake to some point in Oregon, either on the waters of the Puget Sound or the Columbia River, or to a point on each. The whole subject was new to me; but Mr. Whitney came prepared to enlighten those who were ignorant, and to inspire with faith those who doubted. His general views were in print, and his pamphlets embodied columns of statistics obtained from official sources, and many facts reported by persons who had traveled more or less through the region which the proposed road was to traverse. The grandeur of the subject inspired me, and my enthusiasm for his great project induced Mr. Whitney, despite the disparity in our years, to favor me with frequent conferences, and to bring to my attention whatever information relating to the subject he obtained. Early in the year 1846, I felt justified, by the growth of sentiment in its favor, in undertaking to secure him an opportunity to present his project to a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia. To induce a sufficient number of citizens to act as officers of the meeting, was the work of time. I found but few who took an interest in the subject or believed in the feasibility of the project. Some said that a railroad so far north would not be available for as many months in the year as the Pennsylvania canals were; that it would be buried in snow more than half the year. Others cried, "What madness to talk of a railroad more than 2,000 miles long through that wilderness, when it was impossible to build one over the Alleghanies!"

As I went from man to man, with invaluable collections of facts and figures Mr. Whitney had gathered, I found that the doubts with which the work must contend, were indefinite in number; and it was not until six months had elapsed that a sufficient number of well-known citizens to constitute the officers of the meeting had consented to sign the call for a meeting and to act as such. Yet the cause had gained adherents; and, as I find by reference to the papers of that day, the meeting for which I had so long labored was held in the Chinese Museum, on the evening of December 23, 1846. His Honor, John Swift, then Mayor of the city, acted as president, Colonel James Page, Hons. Richard Vaux, Wm. M. Meredith and John F. Belsterling, together with Mr. David S. Brown and Mr. Charles B. Trego, all of whom still survive, acted as vice presidents, and Senator Wm. A. Crabb, now deceased, and William D. Kelley acted as secretaries. The speakers at the meeting were Messrs. Whitney, Josiah Randall, Peter A. Browne and William D. Kelley.

Mr. Whitney stated, with great clearness, his project, and the advantages that would result from it. It was, he said, to be a railroad from Lake Michigan to Oregon. He believed that it could be constructed on a line about 2,400 miles in length, and he and his associates hoped to be able to build it in twenty years, if the Government would grant sixty miles breadth of land for the whole distance. In answer to the question how he could make land in that remote wilderness available for building a road, he dwelt upon the contrast between the climate of that country and that with which dwellers east of the Mississippi were familiar, and asserted fearlessly, that a railroad through that section would be less disturbed by snow than one through Central New York or Pennsylvania, and proceeded to disclose his plan, which involved a large annual emigration from Europe and the cities of the Eastern States. His plan was to employ these emigrants in the construction of the road, and to pay them in part in land, and to detail a sufficient number to prepare small portions of the farm of each for cultivation and occupation, so that they who worked upon the road one year should dwell upon its borders as farmers thereafter. By this method he believed that by the time the road should be built, the line of it would be tolerably well settled and a large local traffic created.

Josiah Randall, Esq. submitted to the meeting a series of resolutions which were heartily adopted, and from which I quote the following:

> "*Whereas* the completion of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific would secure the carrying of the greater portion of the commerce of the world to American enterprise, and open to it the markets of Japan and the vast empire of China, of all India, and of all the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with those of the Western coast of Mexico and South America.
>
> "*And Whereas* we have, in our public lands, a fund sufficient for and appropriate to the construction of so great and beneficent a national work; and the proposition of Asa Whitney, Esq., of New York, to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific for the grant of a strip of land sixty miles wide, offers a feasible and cheap, if not the only plan, for the early completion of an avenue from ocean to ocean; therefore
>
> "*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the project of Asa Whitney, Esq., for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and respectfully petition Congress to grant or set apart, before the close of the present session, the lands prayed for by Mr. Whitney for this purpose."

It was also resolved to send copies of the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting to our senators and members of Congress, and to the Governor of the Commonwealth, with the request that he would bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

Encouraged by this meeting, Mr. Whitney proceeded to other points, awakening the attention of the country to the importance of the subject. On the 4th of January, 1847, he addressed an immense meeting in the Tabernacle, New York, the officers of which were among the most respected citizens of that city. But at the close of his remarks a mob took possession of the hall and denounced the project as a swindle, declaring that it was an attempt on the part of a band of conspirators to defraud the people by inducing the Government to make an immense grant of land for an impracticable project.

This was the initial movement of a powerful and organized opposition, which soon drove Mr. Whitney from the field. His labors, however had not been in vain; for on the 23d of June, 1848, Hon. James Pollock, at present Director of the United States Mint, who was then in Congress from this State, as chairman of a special committee appointed in compliance with a resolution he had offered, presented a favorable report on the project of a Pacific Railroad, recommending that steps be taken to secure adequate explorations and surveys of the trans-Mississippi country. The "madness" of the project was still laughed at even by "grave and reverened" senators; and it was not until the 3d of March, 1853, that the President signed an act authorizing the Secretary of War, under his direction "to employ such portion of the corps of topographical engineers and such other persons as he may deem necessary to make such explorations and surveys as he may deem advisable, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Effect was given to this resolution at the earliest day, but it was not until the 27th of February, 1855, that the Secretary of War was able to submit to the President, for communication to Congress, the reports of the several surveying parties. The first of these reports were given to the public by order of Congress, in the latter part of that year. I shall have occasion to refer to them hereafter.

Railroad Development of the West.

Judge Kelley proceeded to refer to the condition of the railroad interests at that time, stating that at the close of 1846 we had in operation 4930 miles of railroad, 297 miles having been completed during that year. A system of continuous railroad had not then been proposed, it having been assumed that the function of railroads was to connect water-courses. But the connecting links of road having developed a commerce beyond the capacity of available water conveyance, the subject of railroad expansion was attracting attention, and the construction of the Pennsylvania Central was under consideration.

After describing the difficulties which this enterprise encountered at a time when but few believed a railroad over the Alleghanies was practicable, the speaker continued:

Let no man think that the Pacific Railroad projected in 1846 was to run to San Francisco or elsewhere than to the heart of the unorganized Territory of Oregon, which then extended from the 42d to the 49th parallel of latitude, and embraced what is now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, into which no settlers had yet gone.

There was then no San Francisco. Not a cabin or a hut stood within the now corporate limits of that beautiful and prosperous city. California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, were still Mexican territory. Neither science nor observation had detected the vast deposits of gold and silver, or the boundless agricultural resources of that vast region of country. The great railroad center of the West, Chicago, had not yet come into public view. The less than 10,000 people who had gathered at the confluence of the Chicago river with Lake Michigan had no presentiment that the swamp in which they dwelt would, in less than twenty years, be filled up and raised nearly twenty feet, to make the grade of the streets of the most enterprising and remarkable city in the world, of its age. Michigan then had a population of less than 250,000, and Wisconsin and Iowa each but 10,000; and civilization had not yet penetrated the wide region then known as Minnesota Territory, where the census takers, four years later, found but 6,038 people. In 1850, there were but 91,635 people in California, which had then been ceded to us by Mexico, and admitted to the Union as a State, and whose recently discovered deposits of gold had attracted immigrants from every clime. There was no government in Kansas and Nebraska, that whole fertile region being in possession of the Indian and the buffalo. The name of that busy centre of river and railroad commerce, Omaha, had not been heard by English-speaking people, and the vast mineral, grazing and agricultural region through which the Union and Central Pacific railroads are now doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business, was noted by geographers as the "Great American Desert." Philadelphia then had no railroad connection with Pittsburg, Pittsburg none with Cincinnati or Chicago, nor any of these with St. Louis.

Surely this world of ours does move, and time does work wonders. In Europe, during this quarter of a century, dynasties and the boundaries of empire have changed, but the increase of population has been scarcely perceptible. But here, where man is free, and nature offers boundless returns to enterprise, broad empires have risen, embracing towns, villages, cities, and states, and millions of people born in many lands with poverty and oppression, as their only birthright, are now, as American citizens, enjoying all the comforts and refinements of civilization, and with capital rivaling that of European princes, originating and pressing forward great enterprises which are to work more marvellous changes than any I have alluded to in the next quarter of a century. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, were supernal power to unfold to our view our country as it shall be a quarter of a century hence, the most far-seeing and sanguine of us would regard the reality as a magnificent delusion. Our extension of territory and law, great as it has been, is of small consequence in comparison with the achievements of mind in the empire of science and art, during this brief quarter of a century, whereby man is able to produce ten-fold, and in many departments of productive industry, a hundred-fold as much as he could 25 years ago by the same amount of labor. New roads are to be built; new towns, cities and states to be created; new resources developed; and the sluggish people of the Orient are to be awakened to their own interests and induced to contribute their vast share to the progress and commerce of the world. The vision that filled the soul of Columbus was a grand one; but that which opens to our view and should possess us is as much grander and more beneficient as the civilization and arts of the close of the 19th are superior to those of the dawning days of the 14th century.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

I regard the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as chief among the great works of the future, and believe that it will not only be to its promoters a proud monument and a vast source of wealth, but its construction will add inconceivably to the wealth and power of the country. It will open vast regions abounding in every element of wealth to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws, give an additional impulse to immigration and revive the prostrate commerce of the country. Such at least are my well considered convictions. If I am mistaken, I have, as I have shown you, cherished the delusion through the greater part of my manhood; and the study of many authorities, much intercourse with men, and extended travel have only served to confirm it.

But there are many who, while admitting the vast extent of this territory and acknowledging the fact that it embosoms vast stores of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper and other minerals, say that it is unfit for the occupation of communities by reason alike of its latitude, its topography and the character of its soil and mountains. These objections are without foundation. Scientific exploration and experience unite in removing the doubts excited by such suggestion; and I affirm with confidence that the route of the Northern Pacific Road is in all respects superior to that of the Central and Union roads, and that the country through which it passes will, 25 years hence, contain double the population that will then be found along the line of those roads between Omaha and Sacramento. Indeed I believe I would be within the bounds of reasonable prediction if I made my proposition embrace the continuation of the road from the City of Sacramento to San Francisco, notwithstanding the wondrous attractions California presents to those who are seeking a new home and a profitable field for enterprise.

Compared with Other Routes.

The Central route has to create its way travel and freight, none awaited its construction. Let me not be understood as disparaging the value of that road; or as intimating that it is not now doing a profitable business, or that it will not, as every other railroad in this country has done, create a constantly increasing volume of business that will enable it to rapidly decrease its rates for freight and travel, while increasing its income and nett profits. Indeed it is already doing this, and its charges for freight and travel already compare very favorably with those of 1869. In proof that it has created the business which justifies these deductions, behold the enormous development of the coal and iron fields at Evanston, a little west of Cheyenne, and more than 500 miles west of Omaha, from which coal in great quantities is carried westward more than a thousand miles and at which point furnaces, forges, rolling mills and machine shops, have risen as if by magic, and the manufacture of Bessemer rails is soon to begin. Look too at the sudden and extensive development of the silver mines by gentile hands in Southern Utah since the construction of this road, and the connection of the rich valleys of that region with the trunk line by the branch built by the Mormons from Salt Lake City. These are but some of the many precursors and sure pledges of the wonderful industries that are to rise along a road the drinking-water for many of whose agents, as well as for the supply of many of its engines, is brought in tanks over alkaline plains for hundreds of miles, and one of the summits of which at Sherman is a mile and a half above the topmost spire of Philadelphia, and 3300 feet higher than the most elevated summit on the Northern Road—that at Deer Lodge Pass. The Northern Pacific road will not be, in any sense, a rival of the Union and Central line for local traffic—each has an ample field of its own, the two routes being 400 miles apart at their nearest approach.

Growth of Traffic.

That both of these roads will create business for themselves and each other and speedily return the capital embarked in their construction I am abundantly persuaded. I am happy to be able to show that I am sustained in this conviction by the highest authority on such questions known to railroad men in this country. H. V. Poor, Esq., who, in his admirable sketch of the railroads of the United States, published last year, says:

> "It is safe to estimate that the railroad tonnage of the country would duplicate itself as often as once in ten years, from the progress made in its industries and in the mechanic arts, even were there to be no increase of roads or of population."

Mr. Poor amply sustains this proposition by facts deduced from the railroad history of the country.

> "Our means," says he, "will increase just in the degree in which we render available the wealth that now lies dormant in our soil."

Speaking of the year 1869, he says:

> "The tonnage traffic of the railroads constructed the past year, at only one thousand tons to the mile, will equal five million tons, having a value of $750,000,000! *Every road constructed adds five times its own value to the aggregate value of the property of the country.*
>
> "The cost of the works constructed the past year will equal at least $150,000,000. The increased value, consequently, of property due to the construction will equal $600,000,000."[*]

The New Northwest.

These statements are specially applicable to the Northern Pacific Railroad, the construction of which will not only create an immense volume of through travel, but develop the boundless and virgin resources of western Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory, and of northern Oregon, abounding as they do, in the precious and other metals, in wheat-fields and lumber regions, and embracing the natural home of the sheep and goat, and grazing-fields in which herds of cattle large enough to supply our entire market, may graze throughout the year, growing and fattening upon natural grasses, which in the dry atmosphere of the country, do not decompose as ours do, when exposed to the weather, but cure where they grow, and feed herds of buffalo, elk, antelope and mountain sheep the year round.

Minnesota, through which the road runs, from Lake Superior to the Red river, 256 miles, is the great wheat field of our country. It is a land of lakes and rivers, and forest and prairie. Its farmers are prosperous and contented. Its population numbered 6077 in 1850; had swollen to 172,022 by 1860; and was found to be 436,057 in 1870. The value of its farm products as reported by the census of 1870 was $33,350,923; the cash value of its farms $97,621,691; and its production of wheat during 1869 was about 19,000,000 bushels. It contains within its limits 53,459,840 acres, of which but 3,637,671 are occupied. The remaining 50,000,000 await settlement and development. It is not yet 14 years since the lumbermen of Minnesota were fed on wheat imported from other States. Yet the wheat crop raised during 1870, from she small part of the State now occupied, is believed to have been not less than 30,000,000 bushels. Time will not permit me even to indicate the immense resources of this State. in lumber, iron, slate, and other commodities, which bear transportation, and I leave Minnesota with the remark that when the winter traveler westward, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, shall have left her limits and crossed the Red river of the North, he will have left behind him the coldest part of the road and that most liable to interruption from snow. The only other point at which he will be liable even under exceptional circumstances to meet with as great a depression of the mercury will be in the neighborhood of Fort Stevenson, in Central Dakota.

Climate and Resources.

To us of the East it seems incredible that the temperature of the mountains, along a line running between the 47th and 49th paralels should be so mild; yet so it is: and the climate of Washington Territory, along the 49th parallel, is more equable the year round, and milder in winter, than that of Philadelphia or Baltimore, in latitude 40°. Indeed, the mean temperature at Olympia, at the head of Puget Sound, is that of Norfolk, Va., but the dwellers on the Sound are strangers alike to the extreme heat of a Virginia summer and the extreme cold of its winter. In the neighborhood of Olympia, and indeed, throughout Washington Territory and Oregon, cattle are not housed at any season, and thrive upon the grasses they find in the valleys. The winter climate upon the mountains of Idaho, Montana and Dakota is more severe; but in the valleys of all these territories, the buffalo, the elk and antelope have been accustomed to winter; and domestic cattle, worn by labor in the service of exploring expeditions and transportation companies, are turned into the valleys and herded, and come out in the spring fat and ready for another tour of duty. This seems so incredible to us, whose atmosphere is so much more humid, that I beg leave to fortify the statement with a single authority, the equal to which I could produce by scores. I will, however, content myself with a brief extract from the report of Gen. Reynolds on his explorations of the Yellowstone. He wintered, in 1860, in the valley of Deer Creek, through which the Northern Pacific Road will pass; and relating his experience, says:

> "Throughout the whole of the season's march the subsistence of our animals had been obtained by grazing after we had reached camp in the afternoon, and for an hour or two between the dawn of day and our time of starting. The consequence was that when we reached our winter quarters there were but few animals in the train that were in a condition to have continued the march without a generous grain diet. Poorer and more broken down creatures it would be difficult to find. In the spring all were in as fine a condition for commencing another season's work as could be desired. A greater change in their appearance could not have been produced, even if they had been grain-fed and stable-housed all winter. *Only one was lost*, the furious storm of December coming on before it had gained sufficient strength to endure it. *This fact, that seventy exhausted animals turned out to winter on the plains on the first of November, came out in the spring in the best condition, and with the loss of but one, is the most forcible commentary I can make on the quality of the grass and the character of the winter.*"

Disappearance of the "Desert."

And many degrees to the north of our territories are immense valleys, which, if the testimony of British officers, civil and military, of missionaries, and of settlers who have dwelt there for years may be believed, rival Minnesota in wheat-producing capacity, and eastern Oregon and Washington Territory in the mildness of their mean temperature. "The Great American Desert," of which these territories formed a conspicuous part, no longer finds a place on maps: and explorers agree, that he would be foolhardy who should attempt to estimate the value of their mineral deposits or their grazing and agricultural capacity. The Mormons have demonstrated that by conducting the melting snow of the mountains to the foot-hills and valleys, they can be made to bloom as the rose and bear crops of cereals, roots and fruits, equal to those produced on the best farms in the choice valleys of Pennsylvania.

Since these apparently inhospitable regions have been penetrated by railroads, and mining adventure has led to settlement in different sections even to the northern boundary of Dakota, Montana and Idaho, we are beginning to discover that the reason America has not succeeded in choice qualities of wool, or an adequate supply thereof for her own use is that she has not carried her flocks to those portions of her country which are pre-eminently adapted to them.

Mountainous and volcanic as are some of the territories, they are adapted to our necessities and their development will secure our manufacturing and commercial supremacy. With their settlement we shall become the greatest wool-producing country of the world, though our present production gives but small promise of such a result. The sources and amount of the wool-clip of 1868 were in round figures about as follows:

	POUNDS.
British North American Provinces,	10,000,000
Australia, South America, & Africa,	76,000,000
United States, ...	100,000,000
Spain, Portugal and Italy, . .	119,000,000
France, ...	123,000,000
European Russia, ...	125,000,000
Germany, ...	200,000,000
Great Britain, ...	260,000,000
Asia, ...	470,000,000

The Wool Clip and Beet Sugar Crop.

Thus, it appears that Asia, Australia, Africa and South America, which furnish no such markets for mutton as the commercial and manufacturing centres of Europe and this country, and where sheep must be raised for the wool alone, are its great producers. The soil and climate of Nevada and the territories are Asiatic; and even now, under the impulse given by the Union Pacific Railroad, flocks each numbering thousands, have been transferred from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and even from New York and Vermont, to such of their valleys as are accessible by rail, where the expense of raising sheep is but the cost of the first flock and of herding. There the finest wool may be produced, and with increasing railroad facilities, and settlement, mining manufacturing and commercial centers, will furnish markets for mutton, and add to the wool grower's profits. To assert that the wool-clip of the United States, as shown by the census of 1880, will exceed that of Great Britain is not to offer a prediction, but to assert a foregone conclusion; and it is also safe to say that the clip of that year will not only embrace wool of all grades of sheep, but of the Cashmere, Angora and other goats, the value of whose hair is so well known to our manufacturers and merchants.

But more than this. Coupled with the development of this great industry, will be another which will thrive in the more northern settlements of the Assineboine and Saskatchewan as it has done in Russia, Sweden, and Norway; as it is now doing in California and Wisconsin, and will do in all of the States of the Northwest. I refer to the manufacture of beet-root sugar. Many causes conspire to make the introduction of this industry into our country a necessity, and in the region of cheap land, abundant coal and wood, and pure water from the mountain snows, it must find an early and extensive development.

Judge Kelley, after reading, in illustration of the natural wonders of Montana, extracts from the report of Lieut. G. C. Doane, of the Yellowstone Expedition of 1870, said: This report is replete with evidence that even this mountainous and volcanic region is fertile to the very mountain tops, and that its valleys are capable of sheltering sheep and cattle throughout the year from the severity of climate that prevails upon the greater elevations during the winter. But the route of the railroad is not obstructed by mountains like these; the highest point it attains being at Deer Lodge Pass, through the Rocky Mountains, which is 4,590 feet above the sea level, or 3,300 feet below the grade of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, where, two years ago, I gathered a bouquet of wild flowers common to Eastern Pennsylvania.

Settlements — The Northern River System.

A considerable portion of the land in Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, through which the Northern road will run, is doubtless unsuited to cultivation, but the proportion is much less than will be found on the line of any more Southern road. The alkali plains alone, which the Central road passes through are broader than the breadth of all the bad lands along the Northern route. Governor Stevens, who superintended the original government survey of the route and crossed it very frequently said, "that not more than one fifth of the land from Red River to Puget Sound is unsuited to cultivation, and this fifth is largely made up of mountains covered with bunch grass and valuable timber, and filled with the precious metals; and throughout the whole region, miners, herdsmen, and lumbermen will afford a market for the products of the farm at prices that will reward the emigrant for settling in this wondrous region of country."

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[*] The Chicago *Journal*, in an intelligent review of the Pacific Railroads, says:—

The census returns of 1860 gave 460,112 as the sum total of the population of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California—the district now traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Work was commenced on the road at both ends in the winter of 1863. Between the two dates mentioned, owing to the war, it is evident that the far West could not have received much of an addition to its population. Looking back now, it is easy to see why so many of its friends, even, prophesied that financially the road would be a failure. They regarded the enterprise as one of political necessity, but could see no money in it. Its route for the most part lay through a wilderness incapable of agricultural settlement. Of the whole number of inhabitants above given all but 90,118 were in the State of California.

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The earnings of the Central and Union Pacific Railroad were Fourteen Millions in 1870—the net receipts over operating expenses being in excess of Six Millions. In other words, in the first year of its through business it earned enough over and above running expenses to pay six per cent. on a fair estimate of its cost. In six years the Central Pacific (forming one-half of the through line) has earned Ten Millions net, being nearly Six Millions more than the interest on its bonds and all the cost of operating. Sixty-five per cent. of this came from local traffic, and one year only of through business is included in it. The authorities of the Central Pacific estimate the earnings of their road for 1871 at Ten Millions, and President Thomas A. Scott, of the Union Pacific, places the earnings of that road this year at Nine Millions, making $19,000,000 for the through line from San Francisco to Omaha. Of this at least $9,000,000 will be net above running expenses, or 9 per cent. on a reasonable estimate of the entire cost of the road. The first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, bearing six per cent. interest, and secured only on the road, are now selling at 103. So oppositely to all expectation has the operation of the road turned out!

Since the commencement of the Union and Central Pacific, San Francisco has grown from being a city of sixty thousand inhabitants to be a city of a hundred and fifty thousand. But, including that, the total population of the belt of States and Territories through which the road runs is only 788,270. And this number of people, with aid from a portion of Colorado (population, 39,681) furnishes business to the Union and Central Pacific at the rate of Fourteen to Nineteen Million dollars per year. This brings up the rather curious question, How many inhabitants are necessary in a given district to make a railway pay?

And now comes the Northern Pacific, certainly with greater probabilities of success than were before the Union and Central Pacific. While it equals the other in mineral wealth, the country through which it runs is vastly more inviting to the farmer. Indeed, testimony shows it to be of special agricultural value. Leaving out California on the Union-Central Pacific, and also excluding Minnesota on the Northern Pacific, and the latter road has 104,752 more people to contribute to its local business than awaited the opening of the Union and Central Pacific, and only 23,592 less than give support to the latter road now.

Including those two States, which would not be unfair, inasmuch as the Northern Pacific will have in Minnesota, with its main and branch lines, over eight hundred miles of road, draining two-thirds of the entire State—including these two States the tributary population of the Northern road in all is 639,433, or 179,321 more than were at first reached by the Union-Central Pacific, and only 148,837 less that give aid to it now.

But the figures given are suggestive. What, principally within the last five years, has added 100,000 to the population of San Francisco? Surely nothing so much as the summons of iron knocking at the Golden Gate. If a road can add 100,000 people in five years to an existing city, cannot another one in the same time build up a city of 100,000, especially if, by reason of its shorter oceanic distance, it is demonstrable that it will necessarily control foreign shipments?

Few doubt that if the land lying along the Union Pacific had been as available for agriculture as the lands of the Northern Pacific, the population along the route would have trebled as well as that of its terminal city. Here, then, the case will probably stand:—The Northern Pacific, on its completion, will find a flourishing city awaiting it on Puget Sound, inferior, of course, in size to San Francisco, but still a thriving, well-grown city, as helpful to it as the other to its Southern compeer. It will, during its progress, on account of its fertile lands, more than quadruple the population west of Minnesota, and so bids more than fair to equal the first through business of the Union and Central Pacific, while for the succeeding years its returns will be vastly greater.

But, ladies and gentlemen, were it true that but one-fifth instead of four-fifths of the land granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, between the western boundary of Minnesota and the eastern boundary of Washington and Oregon, is presently available for the purposes of settlement and development, the land grant of the company would, in my judgment, be adequate for the construction of the road. *I believe that the Company's lands in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington Territory, will build and equip the road, and that the promise of a remunerative way business on this route is more immediate than will be that of the Union and Central roads at the time of the completion of the Northern Pacific.* From the Missouri river at Omaha to the Sacramento no navigable stream crosses or approaches the Union or Central road, while the route of the Northern Pacific is traversed at intervals of about two hundred miles along its whole course by navigable streams, upon which there are considerable settlements on both sides of its line. The road has one of its eastern termini at the westernmost point of our magnificent system of Lake transit, and the other at St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi river. The Red river of the North bounds Minnesota and connects this railroad with the distant waters of Lake Winnipeg and the broad and fertile Valley of the Assinneboine. *A good business awaits the construction of every section of the Northern Pacific Railroad.* Duluth, its lake terminus, is rising into commercial importance more rapidly than did Chicago, and with the promise of continuous growth. It is the port through which the people of Minnesota and the entire new Northwest will exchange commodities not only with all the lake ports of the United States and British America, but through the Saint Lawrence and the railroad system of the East with the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard and with Europe. It must be the summer outlet for the increasing tens of millions of bushels of wheat and the vast quantities of lumber, produced by the farmers and lumbermen of Minnesota. Though not yet four years old, the business of Duluth is large enough to command the attention of the Treasury Department, and to require the appointment of a deputy collector and of several minor officers of customs.

The settlements on the Red river of the North are numerous, and the trade of all the valleys it drains will await the completion of the road to that river, which will be accomplished before the close of this year. And so with each of the rivers it traverses. On the western boundary of Minnesota the road crosses the Red river, and at intervals of less than 200 miles crosses or runs upon the banks of the Dakota, Yellowstone, and the Missouri, which are east of the Rocky Mountains, and are navigable for hundreds or for thousands of miles. And beyond the Rocky Mountains, the Snake, the Cowlitz and the Columbia rivers, will prove immediate and valuable tributaries to its business, while its western termini are at Portland on the Columbia, which is already an important commercial centre, and at a point yet to be determined on the waters of Puget Sound—waters which are the predestined field of a commerce which, at an early day, will overshadow that of San Francisco, and in the not very distant future rival the present commerce of New York.

The Future Pacific Metropolis.

Early in August, 1869, just after my return from the Pacific Coast, at the request of Col. John W. Forney, I held a protracted conversation with an experienced phonographic reporter, who, on the 27th of that month, presented to the readers of the *Press* the substance of the interview. Recurring to the *Press* of that date, I find that, speaking on this point, I said:

"Allow me to state one conclusion from personal observation. It is that San Francisco will, in the course of time, cease to be the great city of the Pacific coast. Her location constitutes her for the present the *entrepot* for all the commerce of the coast, embracing the trade from the South American coast, from the Sandwich Islands, from China, Japan, British Columbia, and our territory north of that city. The Bay of San Francisco, too, is quite capable of accommodating the commerce of the world. It is, I think, unequalled as a bay, in extent, beauty and safety. Then the city has made most magnificent strides. She has her dry-dock, her ample wharves, her steam-tugs, her coast-defences, and has made very considerable progress in manufactures. But notwithstanding all these advantages, my firm impression is that the great city of the Pacific coast will have its location on or near the waters of Puget Sound.

* * * *

"Here are to be found in abundance timber, coal, iron, fish, wheat, all domestic grasses, the potato, apple, pear, plum, and during more than half the year, all the fruits known to our own tables. Here, then, in my judgment, will be located the great city of the Pacific coast, as, owing to the peculiar conformation of the Sound, communication may easily be had between distant parts of this territory by water.

"Another consideration is that a city located here would be practically nearer to China than is San Francisco; because vessels leaving San Francisco for China, notwithstanding the point for which they are destined is south of their point of departure, are compelled, on account of the prevailing winds, to make what sailors call a "northing," quite up to the Straits of Fuca; in consequence of which a vessel starting from the latter point for the same destination would have an advantage of three or four days over her San Francisco competitor."

Advantages of the Northern Route.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me show you by official authority the advantages presented by this route to the Pacific over any other north of the 32d parallel, on which the almost tropical climate would prove an obstacle to general travel and commerce. In pursuance of the act of Congress of March 3, 1853, the Topographical Officers designated by the Secretary of War, surveyed seven routes extending from the line of the Northern Pacific southward to the 32d parallel. Their reports were referred by the Secretary of War, for examination to Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. G. K. Warren, both of whom are well known to the country for the distinguished services they rendered as commanding generals during the late war, and the former of whom is now at the head of the Engineer Department of the United States Army. On the 5th of February, 1855, these gentlemen submitted the results of their labors with an elaborate report, in which, speaking of the route near the 47th and 49th parallel they say:

"The advantages of this route are—its low profile, which is important in relation to climate; its easy grades and small amount of ascents and descents, both important if the road should be developed to its full working power; the great extension west of the prairie lands; in the supplies of timber over the western half of the route; the facilities which the Columbia river and its tributaries, and the Missouri will afford to the construction of the road; in the short distance from the Missouri to a seaport of the Pacific; in the western terminus of the road on Puget Sound being nearer to the ports of Asia than the termini of the other routes; in the proximity of the eastern terminus to Lake Superior, from which a continuous navigation for seagoing vessels extends to the Atlantic Ocean; and in the existence of coal on Puget Sound."

The explorations had been but preliminary and had not disclosed the other important fact that an abundant supply of coal is distributed at easy points along the whole route.

But the most remarkable advantage of the Northern route appears under the head of the sum of ascents and descents. High rates under this head indicate increased percentages of danger and running expenses. The lower the rate of ascent and descent the safer and more economical is travel. And while the northern route is charged under this head with but 19,000 feet, the route comparing most favorably with it in this respect is that on the 41st and 42d parallels, in which the sum is 29,120, being an increase of more than 50 per cent.; and the extreme contrast is that of the route on the 38th and 39th parallels, in which the sum reaches 56,514.

The study of these voluminous reports with reference to the soil, climate, natural resources and commercial relations of the country, will satisfy any reasonable man that the Northern is nature's own route for a Pacific railroad. So startling indeed were the advantages presented by this route, that the then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, struck from the report of Governor Stevens, since so distinguished as a soldier and engineer, the estimate he presented of the cost, which was $117,121,000 and inserted in lieu thereof $140,871,000. His keen foresight showed him that the development of the wonderful resources of this then almost unknown Northwest, by the construction of a road upon easy gradients and through a region of such wonderful resources, would, in a few years, place his beloved South, and slavery, at the mercy of a free people, overwhelmingly outnumbering those of the plantation States. How reckless and unjust this action was, is proven by the fact that all modern estimates fix the cost at but little more than 66 per cent. of the estimate of Gov. Stevens, or $77,000,000 for the road and original equipment.

The National Route for Eastern Commerce.

After referring to the present and prospective commerce of the Pacific, and the benefit to be derived by the United States from increasing commercial intercourse with China, Japan, and the other countries of the East, the speaker continued:

The experience of the existing Pacific road furnishes no data from which to calculate even its own effect in bringing the commerce of China, across our Continent. Commerce travels on cheap and rapid lines of transit. Railroad fares are regulated by the volume of business done—with the cheaper fares of the future, my prophecies will be more than fulfilled, and two Pacific roads will bring freight and travel to the Atlantic States. In 1850 it cost at average rates, $20 to move a ton of wheat over 100 miles of American railroad; by 1870, the charge had been reduced to $1.25. Who can tell how cheaply chests of tea and cases of silk will be carried across the continent in 1890?

Among the strange contrasts presented by our two coasts, few are more impressive than the coast line. Harbors are numerous along the Atlantic coast. No seaboard State is without one or more good ones. Count them, from Galveston northward and eastward to Portland, Maine, and the number will surprise you. The agricultural and mineral productions of almost every Atlantic State could be floated to the sea, while our long Pacific coast south of Alaska presents but four harbors or fair points for commercial centres, the Bays of San Diego and San Francisco, the Columbia River and Puget Sound, the entrance to which is the Straits of Fuca. The Alleghanies are inland mountains; but the "coast range," as their name indicates, lie along the coast of the Pacific, leaving harbors only where the great waters have forced their way through the rocks.

Owing, as I have said, to the prevalent courses of the winds, the commerce of China and Japan must near our coast north of the Bay of San Francisco, north even of the mouth of the Columbia, and at a point near to the Straits of Fuca. While, therefore, the commerce of the Pacific must be to some extent shared by San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, and Astoria, a city yet to arise on Puget Sound will be the great centre of trade, which, with the settlement of Oregon, Washington, and the belt of country through which this road will run, must increase with marvellous rapidity and to a now inconceivable extent.

The Pacific Coast and Puget Sound.

There is but little waste land in Oregon and Washington Territory. Oregon embraces 60,975,360 acres, and its population in 1870 was but 90,923. Washington Territory contains 112,730,549 acres, and the census-takers found but 23,955 civilized people dwelling upon them. This State and Territory are among the most fertile and productive sections of our country. The wheat of Oregon and Washington, as you may ascertain by consulting the commercial papers of San Francisco, commands, in the markets of that city, ten cents per bushel more than the wheat of California, and the oats from this section are worth fifteen cents per cental more than the best growth of California oats. As we get the wheat of the entire Pacific slope through California, we know it only as California wheat; but in that market the difference I have indicated is constantly maintained by reason of the superiority of the more northern grain.

Judge Kelley here referred to the beauty and commercial capacity of Puget Sound, the extent of the forests and the dimensions of the forest trees in that locality, remarking that his auditors who had not seen them would scarcely believe that the firs, and a large variety of other trees found in those forests, range from 250 to nearly 350 feet in height, and measure from 8 to 11 feet in diameter, and that saw mills upon the coast of Puget Sound will this year ship largely over 200,000,000 feet of superior lumber to San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and China. These forests, an inexhaustible store of wealth in themselves, are underlaid by rich deposits of coal, iron, gold and silver. Even San Francisco and her lines of ocean steamers are now supplied with coal from Puget Sound, 25,000 tons having been shipped there last year. After referring to the genial climate of the country, and its almost infinite variety of fruitage, the speaker continued:

Rapid Development.

Do you ask me, as others have done, why it is that, with this genial climate, and these stores of wealth, waiting to respond generously to the demands of man, the population does not equal one man, woman, or child, to each square mile? If you do, my answer is ready. It is because the people and Government of the United States did not promptly respond to the suggestion of Asa Whitney, and either by the means proposed by him, or those they should select, connect our Pacific Territory with the great Lakes and seaboard by a railway. Had that been done, had the way thither been then opened to emigrants, Washington Territory would long since have been divided into two more States, California and Oregon would be great commercial rivals, and the population of our Pacific States would equal that of New England.

Do you ask me whence the population would have come? By the construction of the road the climate and resources of the intervening country would have been disclosed long years ago, and the sheep-growers of the States from Vermont to Iowa would long since have transferred their flocks to the Asiatic and Australian fields that slope the Rocky Mountains. The hardy lumbermen from the forests of New England, Northern Pennsylvania, and Michigan, would have found their way to these richer forests in a more genial climate.

Where will the people come from to make this wealth available, to build cities at the points along this road at which railroad and river traffic shall intersect, to raise provisions for the mining camps, and to build up commerce on Puget Sound and the Columbia River? What American, whose memory is good for a quarter of a century, asks this question? Since we discussed the propriety of building the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Asa Whitney urged the construction of the Northern Pacific Road (and it is but a quarter of a century), the population of the old States of the North has doubled; that of Wisconsin and Iowa has swollen from about 10,000 each to their now powerful citizenship; and those who constitute the people of Texas, California, Minnesota, Oregon, and the Territories, have gone out from the old hive or come to us from foreign lands. To reach the golden lands of the Pacific coast has been a matter of too much time and expense for the poor man, and too full of trials for families. The fact that in spite of these difficulties, so many intelligent people have found their way thither is a testimonial to the wonderful attractions of the country, and the immense rewards it offers to the industry or enterprise of the immigrant. Build this road, open these lands to the poor but enterprising people of the Eastern States and Europe, and population will flow into them so rapidly that they who shall a few years hence hear the story of the doubts of the past about the Northern Pacific Railroad will experience wonder similar to that we feel at the want of forecast that characterised the people of Pennsylvania 25 years ago, when they shrank from embarking so small a percentage of their capital in building the Pennsylvania Central; and in a few years the trunk line of this great Northwestern thoroughfare will carry the trade of innumerable lateral branches, penetrating not only our own valleys but those of the British Colonies to the north, whose people will thus be made tributary to us forever, or induced to unite their destinies with ours under a common flag and constitution. This is not declamation or prophesy. It is the announcement of conclusions deduced by logic from an ample store of facts.*

But I have detained you too long, and must close. Not, however, until I shall have reminded you that the grades and snows of the Alleghanies have not interfered with the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is the most powerful corporation in the country, and which, with the forecast and energy which characterise its officers, already controls continuous lines of rail to St. Paul and Duluth. But, familiar as you are with the resources of our city and State, and the advanced condition of our industries, I leave you to estimate the impulse that will be given to every interest and industry of the people of the Eastern and Middle States by the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

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* A late number of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, speaking of the tide of population already pouring to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says:—

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons, with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sauk Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any country."

Climate and Resources of Montana.

BY B. F. POTTS,

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Midway across the continent, between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean—in the heart of that New Northwest, the extent, character and resources of which the people are at last beginning to appreciate—embracing within its boundaries four parallels of latitude and no less than twelve degrees of longitude, lies the great Territory of Montana. The superficial area of this territory is extensive enough to make three states as large as New York, the Empire State of the East; and, as I have stated elsewhere, I believe it to be the richest region in agricultural and mineral resources on the entire American continent. There are at least fifty thousand square miles of tillable land within its limits; and this land, under a cheap and simple process of irrigation, is of unsurpassed fertility, yielding in the greatest abundance all varieties of the cereals. I have seen samples of wheat which yielded eight bushels to the acre, and the average yield throughout the Territory, even with the very imperfect methods of cultivation which are in vogue here, is from forty to sixty-five bushels. This exceeds the yield of the famous wheat-fields of Minnesota, and is about four times as great as the average wheat crop of Ohio. Rye, oats and barley produce enormously, and the yield of vegetables is simply without a parallel in the history of horticulture in America. The common yield of potatoes, for instance, is 400 bushels per acre.

Lands for grazing purposes, too, are of vast extent and of the best quality. Grasses as nutritious as sheaf-oats cover the hills and valleys and extend far up the mountain sides, affording pasturage for numberless herds of cattle and sheep during the entire year. The cattle alone now to be found in the Territory number at least sixty thousand head, and so abundant are these grasses, and so mild is our climate, that no grain or hay is fed to them at all—they take care of themselves and keep fat all winter. Our meat markets are supplied with beef taken from among the different herds at all seasons of the year, and it is found to be of the fattest and sweetest, making delicious food, superior generally in quality and flavor to the grain-fed stock of the States. Certainly no country can surpass this for grazing purposes; and there is none where, in the future, when the Northern Pacific Railroad has reached us, such fortunes are to be made in the business of raising stock for the market.

Of the mineral wealth of Montana all the world has heard. It has been called "the silver spoon" which was in the nation's mouth when it was born; but, besides the silver, not less than twelve million dollars' worth of gold-dust was taken from the mines last season, and iron, copper, coal and other minerals exist in exhaustless abundance.

I suppose, however, that the thing about our New Northwest which has most surprised the public is the genial character of its climate. Radically different as it may seem from the prevalent idea regarding it, it is nevertheless true that the climate of Montana, as a whole, is milder than that of New York, while the purity and dryness of the atmosphere make the variations of temperature far less noticeable. The old theory that the further north we go the more severe the climate becomes is now generally exploded. It is understood, at last, that isothermal divisions, except in their larger aspects, are entirely independent of degrees of latitude; and the various explorers and topographers who have been sent out here by the Government have shown by instrumental tests that the temperature of Walla Walla, on the 46th degree of latitude, is the same as that of Washington City, on the 38th; that of Clark's Fork, in Montana, on the 48th, the same as that of St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 41st; and that of the Bitter Root Valley, Missoula County, Montana, on the 46th, the same as that of Philadelphia, on the 41st.

The winters in this section are generally open and pleasant, as may be inferred from the fact of the cattle grazing without shelter all winter. The valleys are hardly ever covered with snow, and it is rare that the roads are not dry and passable for ten months in the year. On the mountains, of course, as in mountainous regions usually, winter sometimes pinches hard, and snow falls to a considerable depth; but even these are not the least attractive features of the territory. The elevation of the mountains, valleys, and plains of Montana above the level of the sea is from 2,000 to 4,000 feet less than that of Wyoming and Utah. This fact alone goes far to explain the milder climate and vastly greater productiveness of Montana.

How this great wealth, agricultural and mineral, is to be utilized and made to contribute its due share to the nation's commercial prosperity is a question not less important to the people at large than to the inhabitants of Montana itself; and in considering it I am brought to that great enterprise, the Northern Pacific Railroad, now building from east to west across our entire territory. This road will traverse our richest valleys, and furnish an outlet for the immense future surplus productions of the Territory. All that has heretofore been written about the superior land-grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana scarcely gives an adequate conception of the extent and true value of the grant. The company will receive twenty-five thousand six hundred acres of our best agricultural and grazing lands for every mile of road that is built—lands which not only possess all the advantages which I have mentioned, but are within easy reach of timber, and abound in fine building-stone of almost every variety and inexhaustible in quantity. I have no doubt that these lands will not only cancel the entire cost of building the railroad, but will leave a large surplus to the company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is of immense importance to Montana. It will enable our stock raisers to compete on favorable terms with those of Illinois and other states in the markets of the Eastern cities. A new impetus will be given to all our industries. Our mines will be developed, new ones will be opened, and those that produced twelve million dollars in gold last season will far exceed that sum annually. Our population will rapidly increase; the sixty-two cities and towns we now have will be doubled in number and quadrupled in size; and the public lands, now unoccupied, will be cultivated by actual settlers. Other prosperous states will spring up around us; and before we enter upon another century this great Northwest, now lying broad and inviting before the settler, will be contributing its rightful share toward the wealth, commerce, and general prosperity of the nation.

The enterprise which is opening this New Northwest is truly a great national work, and well deserves, the encouragement, co-operation and support alike of all who as Americans feel an interest in the country's progress, or who as capitalists desire a liberal return upon investment.

Nervous Men.

A nervous man is, with many, a frequent subject of derision; yet there is perhaps in this world hardly a creature deserving of more pity than a nervous man. The irrelevancy of his conduct is melancholy. His is that keenest misfortune of human life—the conscientiousness of many mistakes without the power of rectifying them. In his mind there is an enduring sense of his own inefficacy. He presents the mournful spectacle of a human being whose judgment is fettered, as it were, by a network of highly-wrought nerves. Wanting intellectual control, his legs, arms, and tongue are perpetually leading him into some kind of embarrassment. If he comes into a room, ten chances to one that he falls over a mat in the very act of giving his name to the servant; or he will enter with such nervous rapidity as to make him at once the Eynthea of the minute—provoking witticisms from wags, titters from girls, and sympathy from nervous people like himself. He cannot hand a glass of wine or a cup of tea without up-setting it. He converses in jerks, now with an incoherent volubility, now with a slowness that makes the intervening pauses embarrassing to the listener. The spectacle of a nervous man dancing is a study which no lover of observation would willingly forego. Watch him in a quadrille: his hands, if they are not forcing each other's gloves yet further down upon the fingers, are wandering furtively about his person, like the dove of Noah that could not find a resting-place. He receives the most harmless question from his partner with an air of dubiousness, as if he thought to discern within it the lurking element of some facetious irony at the expense of his nerves. Then comes the quick, abrupt answer, the general jerk of legs, arm, and head, the rapid question, and perhaps a sense of overwhelming confusion because in his nervousness he has neglected to commence the figure which some vis-a-vis has called upon him to begin. If there be a purgatory for nervous men, we should pronounce it to be a square dance. A waltz is bad enough, but the exertion warms him up to the enjoyment. There is a reassuring sense in his mind of his being unnoticed amidst the whirling throng. Could you only contrive, however, to whisper to one of these nervous waltzers that he is being watched, you would then witness a sight which, if you are malicious, you would probably enjoy. He will be almost certain to fall—to trip over the trailing skirt of some sweeping dancer, and bring himself and perhaps others with a crash and a cry to the ground. This sphere, however, of the nervous man's operations is very limited, and can only be indicated as the source of some enjoyment to the malicious spectator.

Nervousness is by no means incompatible with gentlemanly conduct. True, it will almost invariably mar the effect of politeness—lending to the actions of a man a character that will seem to savor much of what may be called an inoffensive *gaucherie*. But it is very hard to laugh at a nervous gentleman. It is pitiable to witness the well-bred undertone that seems struggling for a refined expression through the complicate and embarrassing movements of great nervousness. Here is visible all the consciousness of right, of propriety, of the charms of a polished amiability, and the necessity of a plain and manly courtesy. Yet each movement of a nervous man falsely interprets the dictates of his disposition and nature. The melancholy sense of always inviting the scrutiny which he would give his right hand to elude, is ever upon him, rendering more treacherous those promptings which could only be rightfully suggestive in the complete absence of every species of timidity.

We suppose there is hardly a situation in this drama of existence in which nervous men do not find themselves confronted by some unlooked-for embarrassment. If you want to make such a man thoroughly miserable, call upon him to admire the baby in its mother's arms. Does he tell you he thinks it a sweet little creature? Be sure that there is upon his face as he utters his criticism an expression such as you might expect to see upon the face of a boy who should have been ordered by a ghost or some other terrible apparition to call it pretty. Leave him alone with this baby, and all his love of children will confess itself perhaps in the most emphatic manner. But whilst the mother is watching him, this love is driven out of his eyes and transformed into a sense of profound discomfort. He abruptly expresses the true conventional sentiments of admiration, and retires mortified with the consciousness of having once more made a fool of himself. So, when called upon to respond to a toast. His pallor is distressing. He rises with a kind of sideways movement, with a view, perhaps, to show as little of himself as possible to those who are seated opposite. There is no indignation or irritability in the glances which he throws at the person to whom he may be indebted for his embarrassing situation. His eyes are vacant of all sense but that of the sense of confusion. If he is prepared to speak, having been forewarned that he will be called upon to do so, it is possible that he may get along with a sufficient nervous dexterity for some time. But let only a cry be raised, let there happen but the most trivial interruption—he is done. He will start, will pause, will lose the thread of his thoughts, sustained only by concentration of memory, grow incoherent, and seat himself amidst applause which he is torturingly conscious of being ironical.

Matthew Brown, in a volume of essays recently published, makes a very good defence for the nerves, and to people afflicted with this doleful complaint we recommend its perusal. Scattered throughout the works of Charles Lamb, too, will be found many solacing assurances upon the same subject. If we were physiologists, we might venture to construct a theory which should, at all events, prove to nervous men that theirs is a complaint that engages the attention of others besides themselves. Knowing nothing of that science, however, we must fain content ourselves with the few observations we have here set down.—*Liverpool Leader.*

IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington, has prepared a special report on Immigration, which is just issued from the Government Printing Office. It embraces very full information for immigrants relative to wages, cost of living, and the kind of labor in demand in different parts of the Union, collected with great care through the agency of the Internal Revenue Department, and systematically arranged so as to afford the immigrant a trustworthy guide in the selection of his future home. The value of such an official hand-book can hardly be over estimated. State agents have published, for circulation in Europe, more or less highly colored descriptions of the localities in which they were specially interested; but we have never before had an authoritative and impartial statement from the General Government of facts which every laborer who comes to this country ought to know. It will not only benefit the immigrant, by showing him where he can settle with the best chance of success, but it will benefit the whole country by directing to each section the particular kind of labor which it most needs. There are some interesting facts in the general statistics of immigration which accompany the report. It appears that the whole number of aliens added to our population since the formation of the Government is about 7,800,000, and of these about 5,000,000 were living in the country on the first of last June. During the year ending December 31, 1870, the number of immigrants was 378,786, against 395,922 in 1869. The decrease is accounted for by the Franco-Prussian war, the immigration from Germany being diminished by that cause about 28,000. More than half the immigrants are British subjects, and about one-third are Germans. The influx from Germany has for some time exceeded that from Ireland. During the last ten years for instance, the annual immigration has been as follows: German, 83,000; Irish, 77,000; English, 21,000; British American, 16,000; Scandinavian, 13,000; Scotch, 3,700. How rapidly the German element is gaining upon the Irish is shown by the returns for the three years immediately preceding the war of 1870, during which the annual arrival of Germans averaged as high as 128,000, against 82,000 Irish. Even in 1870 we received 97,000 Germans, and only 75,000 Irish. Since 1820 the whole number of Irish immigrants has been 2,700,000, and of Germans 2,300,000.

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